



CITY AND COUNTY OF NORWICH

Annual Report

OF

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

THE PRINCIPAL
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

(Dr. R. C. M. Pearson)

AND

THE SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR

(Mr. G. D. Kirby)

FOR THE YEAR

1953



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Health Committee

Lord Mayor:

R. H. MOTTRAM, ESQ., J.P., F.R.S.L.

Chairman:

ALDERMAN J. BROOKSBANK, J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

COUNCILLOR R. P. BRAUND

Members:

Coun. H. ALLEN, J.P.

„ W. J. BASHER

„ MRS. B. C. DAVIES

„ I. D. DICKSON, M.C., M.D.

„ MRS. E. FICKLING

„ MRS. RUTH E.

HARDY, J.P.

Coun. G. HOWARD

„ MRS. J. M. KEEFE

„ A. E. NICHOLLS

„ E. PRITCHARD

„ A. SOUTH, J.P. (*Sheriff*)

„ MRS. M. A. STANNARD

Co-opted Members:

DR. E. F. CLARIDGE

DR. R. H. SCOTT,

{ *Representatives of the Norwich
Local Medical Committee.*

MR. P. JOHNSON, L.D.S., R.C.S.

{ *Representative of the Norwich
Executive Council.*



PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
CHURCHMAN HOUSE,
68, ST. GILES' STREET,
NORWICH.

16th June, 1954.

MY LORD MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for the year 1953 which contains much the same statistical material as the report for previous years but lacks some of the descriptive matter where circumstances have remained unchanged for a number of years.

When reading through this Report, it will be realised how widespread and penetrating are the responsibilities which lie within the framework of the department, they are, indeed, legion. Rarely a meeting passes but someone mentions the magic words either "co-operation" or "co-ordination" or both but although these are constantly in mind the main stay of the work is the routine task of each individual member carried out in the full knowledge that he or she is rendering both individually and as a team "a community service" and has faith in the ultimate goal of a healthy, happy and peaceful community.

On the statistical side, little change has taken place but as was known last year the continued improvement in the Infantile Mortality and Maternal Mortality Rates could hardly be expected without some setback so that the figures this year should not be taken as too significant. A number of immature infants dying within a few hours of birth are the cause of the increased Infantile Mortality Rate in spite of an improvement amongst the deaths from Bronchopneumonia, etc.

Turning to the Infectious Diseases, it will be noted that there is a rise amongst the Tuberculosis notifications from 117 to 133 but that deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis have fallen from 37 to 14. A significant and most important fact is the absence of deaths due to Meningitis.

I would particularly draw the Council's attention to the part of the Report contributed by Dr. Sutton in which he stresses the importance of Tuberculosis in all its ramifications, including prevention, treatment and rehabilitation.

Dr. O'Riordan's contribution on the work of his Mass Radiography Unit indicates to me that the time has come for careful thought on the future use of these Units so that the maximum benefit can be obtained from them.

As in recent years, so in 1953, the major alimentary infections have almost or entirely disappeared but with community feeding outbreaks of minor alimentary infections are only too frequent still. Here the public has a responsibility in demanding the highest standard of hygiene which is not yet always available in spite of the vigilance of the Sanitary Inspectors.

The apparent large increase in notifications of Puerperal Pyrexia is the result of a local arrangement whereby detailed information on the investigations of all cases of Pyrexia, both in hospital and on the district, reach the Health Department. In this way, together with an arrangement for regular visits by the Assistant Medical Officers to Hospital Consultant Ante-natal Clinics, a better liaison is maintained.

The remaining infectious diseases call for little comment but it would be quite wrong of me to leave this subject without paying tribute to the help given by Dr. Dowsett and her Staff at the Public Health Laboratory in all aspects of the control of infectious disease.

The services for which the Local Health Authority is responsible have been kept under constant review necessitating some slight changes in the clinic facilities as a result of the falling off in attendances at Ante-natal Clinics in spite of a proportional rise in domiciliary confinements. Taking together the mothers who booked their own General Practitioner Obstetrician, and receive from him a Post-natal examination, with those who attended the Council's Post-natal Clinics, it would appear that approximately 83% of the mothers confined in their own homes had a post-natal examination. The facilities for blood testing available to all mothers to be confined at home are sound practice but still more use should be made of the facilities for dental care and chest X-ray.

The introduction of Mothercraft classes and the teaching of relaxation exercises to expectant mothers owe much to the enthusiasm of the Staff and they have had the encouragement of seeing results within a short space of time.

Infant Welfare Centres need constant adjustment due to the movements of population. The attendance figures have been under review throughout the year.

The cold statistical statement of the work of the Health Visitors gives very little indication of the true value of the work they do. Their gradual development into an all-purpose Adviser not only to expectant and nursing mothers and their children but also to the full range of the community and the assistance they can give to the General Practitioner in his work is being gradually developed. To other Departments and voluntary agencies the

Health Visitor can be useful in explaining decisions to housewives who have been bewildered by a multiplicity of workers all trying, in their various ways, to help.

Figures again only indicate the work done by the District Nurses but give no insight into the various ways in which the District Nurses render service apart from what might be called strictly nursing. This is particularly important and welcome in the care of old people living alone. It is only with the help of all the Nursing and Midwifery Services ably backed by the Home Helps that the call on hospital beds can be reduced.

The Ambulance Service, efficient as ever, has conveyed still more patients in spite of an arrangement with the Norfolk County Council which has brought some relief on long distance journeys.

Earlier ascertainment of mental deficiency and the confidence shown by the parents of these children in the Occupation Centre has necessitated plans for an expansion of the service. No. 58 Earlham Road was vacated at the end of the year by the Children's Committee thus providing room for the attendance of 40 instead of 24 at the present Centre. Details of the new Centre will appear in a future Report.

I should like to record my thanks to my Deputy, Dr. G. L. Leggat, for the work which he put into the control of Infectious Diseases and the investigation of Unfit Houses; his experience and advice have been invaluable to me; also to Dr. A. A. Nicol, who is responsible for the details of the Maternity and Child Welfare section of the Report and the Medical Staff who all have a part to play in administrative as well as clinical work.

Mr. G. D. Kirby, my Senior Sanitary Inspector, has again made a comprehensive survey of the work of the Sanitary Section and I do thank him and his Inspectors for their untiring efforts at the slaughterhouse and in the ordinary course of their duties.

Needless to say, the Report could not have been compiled without the help of the clerical staff, to whom I am very grateful.

I am conscious, as indeed are all the members of the staff, of the support and guidance given by the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, in the work of my department.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. C. M. PEARSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES, 1953.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

R. C. M. PEARSON, M.D., Ch.B. (Ed.), M.R.C.P. (Ed.), D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer.

G. L. LEGGAT, O.B.E., M.B., Ch.B. (Ed.), D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

G. W. RIDDEL, M.C., M.B., Ch.B. (Aber.), D.P.H.
Medical Officer in charge of School Health Service; and
Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

MISS A. A. NICOL, M.B., Ch.B. (Aber.), D.P.H.
Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Maternity and Child Welfare.

MRS. M. E. ANDERSON, M.B., Ch.B. (St. Andrews), M.R.C.O.G. (Lond.).
Assistant Medical Officer of Health; and
School Medical Officer.

C. H. B. LAWFIELD, M.A., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).
Assistant Medical Officer of Health; and
School Medical Officer.

MEDICAL OFFICERS (PART-TIME).

*P. H. SUTTON, B.Sc. (Lond.), M.D., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.),
M.R.C.P. (Lond.).
(Chest Physician)

E. LISTER, M.D. (Vienna).
(For treatment of Scabies.)

*In the service of the Regional Hospital Board.

PUBLIC ANALYST (PART-TIME).

ERIC C. WOOD, Ph.D., A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C.

NURSING STAFF, ETC.

MISS E. M. STANWORTH, Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives and 15
Domiciliary Midwives.

MISS G. J. BOOKER, Resident Assistant Non-Medical Supervisor of Mid-
wives (from 13th April, 1953).

MISS S. M. PECKHAM, Superintendent of the Home Nursing Service and 17
District Nurses.

15 Health Visitors and School Nurses.

1 School Nurse (from 19th October, 1953).

1 Nurse (Temporary Part-time) in District and Minor Ailments Clinics.

2 Tuberculosis Visitors.

1 Nursing Attendant.

DENTAL OFFICERS.

- A. E. SUMMERS, L.D.S. (Glasgow), Principal School Dental Officer.
D. POLLARD, L.D.S. (Eng.), School Dental Officer.
A. M. WILSON, L.D.S. (Edin.), School Dental Officer (from 2nd February-1953).
H. BRENNAN, L.D.S. (Man.), School Dental Officer (from 9th February 1953, to 5th July, 1953).
MRS. M. WILSON, L.D.S. (Edin.), School Dental Officer (from 1st April, 1953).
H. FORRESTER, L.D.S. (Eng.), School Dental Officer (from 14th September, 1953, to 31st December, 1953).
MISS M. F. WALLIS, Oral Hygienist (until 10th January, 1953).
Clerk Attendants.

SANITARY INSPECTORS.

- G. D. KIRBY, F.R.S.I., M.Inst.P.C., F.S.I.A., Senior Sanitary Inspector.
H. SMELLIE, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Deputy Senior Sanitary Inspector.
10 Inspectors, all holding the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Sanitary Inspectors and the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.
Cleansing Inspectors and 1 Disinfecting and Drainage Officer.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES STAFF.

- E. E. SCOTT, M.I.W.M.A., Senior Inspector.
Inspector.
Unqualified Assistants.

SPEECH THERAPIST (PART-TIME.)

- MISS DOREEN BARBER, L.C.S.T.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

- W. NEAL, Duly Authorised Officer and 2 Duly Authorised Officers for relief purposes.
Occupation Centre Supervisors and Mental Health Workers (Mental Deficiency).

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

- MRS. E. M. SHORTEN, Organiser of Domestic Helps and the equivalent of 60 Domestic Helps (Full time).
Home Advisers.

CLERICAL STAFF.

- H. HOWARD, Senior Administrative Assistant.
H. MALLETT, Chief Clerk, Sanitary Inspectors' Office.
5 Clerks.

*Holds the Certificates of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Sanitary Inspectors and Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.

STATISTICAL

ANNUAL REPORT, 1953

STATISTICS.

Area (in acres) ...	...	...	...	8,160
Population (Census, 1951) ...	...	...	...	121,221
Estimated Mid-year Home Population ...	...	...	...	120,900
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1953 according to Rate Books) ...	...	...	...	36,800
Rateable Value ...	...	...	...	£977,700
Sum represented by a penny rate ...	...	...	...	£3,900

VITAL STATISTICS.

LIVE BIRTHS.

	Total.	Male.	Female.
Legitimate ...	1722	884	838
Illegitimate ...	121	63	58
	<u>1843</u>	<u>947</u>	<u>896</u>

Adjusted Birth Rate (Area Comparability Factor 1.01) 15.2

STILL BIRTHS.

	Total.	Male.	Female.
Legitimate ...	30	17	13
Illegitimate ...	4	1	3
	<u>34</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>16</u>

DEATHS ... 1293 604 689

Adjusted Death Rate (Area Comparability Factor 0.90) 9.1

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE:—

Per 1000 live births ... 1.6

Per 1000 Total (live and still) births 1.6

Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth,
Abortion ...

1952 1953

1 3

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE:—

1952 1953

All infants per 1000 live births ... 17.47 24.7

Legit. infants per 1000 legit. live births 15.85 24.7

Illegit. infants per 100 illegit. live births 38.76 16.7

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE :—

	1952.	1953.
All infants per 1000 live births ...	11.46	17.36

DEATHS from Measles (all ages) ... 1 —

„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages) ... — —

„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) — 2

MORTALITY RATE :—1 to 5 years ... 0.03 per 1000 population

TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY RATE :—

13 deaths from Pul. Tub. (death rate, 0.108 per 1000 population).

1 death from other Tub. diseases (death rate 0.008 per 1000 population).

CANCER MORTALITY RATE :—

Malignant growths accounted for 256 deaths, with a death rate of 2.12 per 1000 population. The number of deaths in 1951 and 1952 were 236 and 245 respectively.

COMPARATIVE TABLE 1953.

	Norwich		England and Wales.	160 County Boroughs and Great Towns.	London Admin. County.
	1952.	1953.			
Birth Rate per 1000 population ...	15.23	15.24	16.5	17.0	17.5
Death Rate „ ...	11.9	10.69	11.4	12.2	12.5
Still Birth Rate :—					
Per 1000 live and still-births ...	17.16	18.11	22.4	24.8	21.0
Per 1000 population ...	0.27	0.28	0.35	0.43	0.38
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1000 live and still-births ...	0.54	1.6	0.76	Not known	Not known
Infantile Mortality Rate per 1000 live births ...	17.47	24.42	26.8	30.8	24.8

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF NORWICH DURING THE YEAR 1953.

The following information has been supplied by the Registrar-General.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75—
1	ALL CAUSES ...	1293	45	4	5	5	65	281	824	564
2	Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	13	—	—	—	—	4	4	5	—
3	Tuberculosis, other ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
4	Syphilitic disease ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1
5	Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Meningococcal infections ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Acute poliomyelitis ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
9	Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1
11	Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	38	—	—	—	—	1	11	11	15
12	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	52	—	—	—	—	5	19	20	8
13	Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	22	—	—	—	—	1	9	5	7
14	Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	14	—	—	—	—	1	9	1	3
15	Other malignant and lymphatic ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	Other malignant and lymphatic ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

INFANTILE MORTALITY 1953.

DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES IN WEEKS AND MONTHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks, -2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
Gastro Enteritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Premature Birth ...	17	1	1	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
Congenital Defects ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Injury at Birth ...	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Meningitis... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bronchitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Broncho-Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4
Other Causes ...	4	1	1	—	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	10
TOTALS ...	28	2	2	—	32	5	1	—	3	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	45

PREVALENCE
AND
CONTROL
OF
INFECTIOUS
DISEASES

TUBERCULOSIS.

NOTIFICATIONS AND MORTALITY DURING 1953.

Age-Periods		Notifications.						Deaths					
		Respiratory			Non-Respiratory			Respiratory			Non-Respiratory		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Under 1 year	...	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years	...	4	6	10	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15 „	...	3	3	6	5	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—25 „	...	12	25	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35 „	...	10	12	22	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
35—45 „	...	8	5	13	—	2	2	2	1	3	1	—	1
45—55 „	...	10	3	13	2	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
55—65 „	...	7	2	9	1	—	1	2	1	3	—	—	—
65 and over	...	2	4	6	—	—	—	4	1	5	—	—	—
TOTALS	...	58	60	118	10	5	15	9	4	13	1	—	1

In addition to the 133 new notifications, 36 further cases came to my notice in 1953 in other ways than by formal notification. 34 were transfers to the City from other areas, 1 was obtained from the Death Returns and 1 posthumous notification was received. The latter two cases died from causes other than Tuberculosis and are not included in the table above. 33 were respiratory cases and 3 non-respiratory. Distribution of these further 36 cases is shown in the following table.

Age periods.		Respiratory.			Non-Respiratory.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Under 1 year	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years	...	—	1	1	—	—	—
5—15 years	...	—	1	1	1	—	1
15—25 „	...	3	7	10	1	—	1
25—35 „	...	6	6	12	—	1	1
35—45 „	...	4	1	5	—	—	—
45—55 „	...	1	1	2	—	—	—
55—65 „	...	1	1	2	—	—	—
65 and over	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	...	15	18	33	2	1	3

In all, 169 cases of Tuberculosis, 151 lung and 18 other forms came to my knowledge during the year. The 18 non-respiratory were classified as follows:—

Age Periods.		Bones and Joints.	Peripheral Glands.	Genito-Urinary.	Peri-Anal	Abdominal.
Under 1 year	...	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years	...	—	1	—	—	—
5—15	...	—	8	—	—	1
15—25	...	—	1	—	—	—
25—35	...	—	2	—	—	—
35—45	...	—	2	—	—	—
45—55	...	1	—	1	—	—
55—65	...	—	—	—	1	—
65 and over	...	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	...	1	14	1	1	1

Of the cases notified 51.13 per cent. were males and 48.87 per cent. were females. 41.09 per cent. were married, 55.81 per cent. were single and 3.1 per cent. were widowed. A family history of Tuberculosis was ascertained in 36.8 per cent. of 125 cases where information could be obtained.

The average age (years) at the time of notification was as follows:—

Respiratory	M.	33.09	Respiratory	M.&F.	30.03
Respiratory	F.	27.08	Non-respiratory	M.&F.	22.33
Non-respiratory	M.	22.40	All forms	M.&F.	29.17
Non-respiratory	F.	22.20			

Notifications in 1953 totalling 133 were 16 higher than the figure for the previous year. Respiratory notifications increased by 21, non-respiratory decreased by 5. The age groups under 15 claimed 18 of the 118 respiratory and 9 of the 15 non-respiratory notifications.

DEATHS.

Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis during the year numbering 14 were for the sixth consecutive year the lowest ever recorded for the City. The previous year's figure was 37. The death rate per 1000 population in respiratory cases was 0.108 as against 0.27. The death rate from non-respiratory was 0.008 one quarter of that of the previous year. The total death rate from respiratory and non-respiratory tuberculosis reached a new low level of 0.116.

Respiratory tuberculosis accounted for 13 deaths. The 1 non-respiratory death (an adult) resulted from renal tuberculosis.

The deaths occurred at the following periods during 1953.:—

				Respiratory.	Non-respiratory.
January	...	...	...	—	...
February	...	...	...	1	...
March	...	...	...	—	...
April	...	...	...	2	...
May	...	...	...	1	...
June	...	...	...	1	...
July	...	...	...	3	...
August	...	...	...	—	...
September	...	...	...	1	1
October	...	...	...	1	—
November	...	...	...	1	—
December	...	...	...	2	—

Of the total deaths from Tuberculosis all had been notified during life. Deaths in institutions numbered 7.

DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

Year	Population	Deaths			Death-rate per 1000 of population			
		Respiratory Tuberculosis	Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis (all forms).	Respiratory Tuberculosis	Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis (all forms).	
1893-99	Averages {	108,672	138	93	231	1.27	0.85	2.12
1900-09		117,052	144	87	231	1.23	0.74	1.97
1910-19		118,824	138	59	197	1.16	0.50	1.66
1920-29		124,020	115	25	140	0.93	0.20	1.13
1930		124,900	78	12	90	0.624	0.096	0.72
1931		126,100	77	11	88	0.61	0.08	0.69
1932		126,600	100	12	112	0.79	0.09	0.88
1933		126,100	93	15	108	0.737	0.118	0.855
1934		125,700	97	20	117	0.77	0.16	0.93
1935		124,700	77	9	86	0.62	0.07	0.69
1936		123,700	75	23	98	0.606	0.186	0.792
1937		123,000	61	11	72	0.5	0.089	0.58
1938		122,300	63	6	69	0.515	0.049	0.56
1939		120,900	73	10	83	0.604	0.082	0.686
1940		115,400	65	11	76	0.563	0.095	0.658
1941		111,810	57	11	68	0.51	0.098	0.608
1942		106,100	59	6	65	0.556	0.056	0.612
1943		101,160	73	10	83	0.721	0.099	0.82
1944		101,600	72	11	83	0.709	0.108	0.817
1945		103,540	56	10	66	0.541	0.097	0.637
1946		112,390	68	11	79	0.605	0.098	0.703
1947		114,900	63	12	75	0.548	0.104	0.652
1948		118,000	54	7	61	0.458	0.059	0.517
1949		119,000	45	4	49	0.378	0.034	0.412
1950		119,700	40	6	46	0.334	0.050	0.384
1951		120,300	31	9	40	0.257	0.075	0.332
1952		120,300	33	4	37	0.274	0.033	0.307
1953		120,900	13	1	14	0.108	0.008	0.116

NORWICH MASS RADIOGRAPHY UNIT.

NORWICH X-RAY SURVEY

19TH MAY—6TH NOVEMBER, 1953.

I am indebted to Dr. T. J. O'Riordan, Medical Director of the Unit, for the information contained in the following Tables which indicate that about 22% of the population of Norwich (14 years of age and upwards) took advantage of this opportunity.

Dr. O'Riordan attributes the success of the visit to obtaining a Centre in Bethel Street where the Unit was able to X-ray the public. This centre, although somewhat cramped, proved satisfactory, but, of course, could not cater for large crowds at once, hence all X-ray was by appointment.

Experience has shown that some minor improvements would make the Centre more comfortable although it would still be too small.

TABLE I.

GENERAL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
No. of Miniature X-ray Examinations	16440	13573	30013
No. recalled for Large Films ...	361	200	561
No. failed to attend for Large Films	2	2	4
No. recalled for Clinical Examinations	166	92	258
No. failed to attend Clinical Examinations	1	—	1
No. of Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis found :—			
(a) Active Cases	15	11	26
(b) Cases requiring observation at Chest Clinic	39	27	66
(c) Inactive Post Primary Lesions	17	6	23
(d) Previously Diagnosed Cases	83	34	117

TABLE II.
GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION—ACTIVE PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

	No. Examined.			Active Cases.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Norwich ...	11568	9294	20862	10	9	19
Norfolk ...	4700	4216	8916	5	2	7
Great Yarmouth	81	19	100	—	—	—
East Suffolk ...	52	28	80	—	—	—
Lowestoft ...	38	16	54	—	—	—
Other Counties...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total ...	16440	13573	30013	15	11	26

TABLE III.
AGE GROUPS—ACTIVE PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

	No. Examined.			Active Cases.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 14 ...	1	1	2	—	—	—
14 ...	681	685	1366	—	—	—
15—24 ...	3238	6147	9385	3	7	10
25—34 ...	4565	2806	7371	4	2	6
35—44 ...	3635	1904	5539	4	2	6
45—59 ...	3650	1793	5443	3	—	3
60 and over ...	670	237	907	1	—	1
Total ...	16440	13573	30013	15	11	26

TABLE IV.
GROUP DISTRIBUTION.

	No. Examined.			Active Cases.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Industrial Groups	5123	4660	9783	6	5	11
General Public (including small industry. ...	9847	6895	16742	8	5	13
Schoolchildren ...	1100	1046	2146	—	1	1
School Staffs ...	267	648	915	1	—	1
Students ...	—	115	115	—	—	—
Hospital Staff ...	74	191	265	—	—	—
Doctors Requests	18	7	25	—	—	—
Chest Clinic Contacts ...	11	11	22	—	—	—
Total ...	16440	13573	30013	15	11	26

A point of special interest was the number of cases and contacts associated with this outbreak that occurred amongst the food handlers, viz.

Bakers roundsman	...	1	Fish Frier	...	...	1
Butcher	...	...	1	Flour and Cereal Packers	5	
Chocolate handler	...	1	General Shopkeeper	...	1	
Cook (Private School)	...	1	Milk Pasteuriser	...	1	

Where necessary, these cases were excluded from work or put to work which did not involve the handling of food. The employers were most co-operative in agreeing to any suggestion made regarding excluding these cases from work until it was considered safe for them to resume their employment and also paying them or making up their wages where certificates under Ministry of Health Circular 115/48 had been issued by me.

Just prior to the closure of the schools for the Christmas holidays I received notification of 7 cases of Sonne Dysentery amongst children attending Earlham Hall Infants' School. These cases proved to be the beginning of a large outbreak which continued in 1954.

FOOD POISONING.

31 single cases of food poisoning were notified (30 in 1952); 1 was admitted to hospital. In 12 cases *S. typhimurium* was the causal organism and in the remainder no food poisoning organism was found.

ENTERIC FEVER.

No case was notified during the year.

SCARLET FEVER.

364 cases, the highest number since 1943 were notified. 15 were admitted to hospital. No death occurred.

The bacteriological examination of Scarlet Fever contacts was continued during 1953. The number of carriers detected and treated is given on page 136.

DIPHTHERIA.

1 adult case (gravis type) was notified at the beginning of June. This person was admitted to hospital and recovered. She had not been immunised.

WHOOPING COUGH.

638 notifications were received compared with 605 in 1952. 2 were admitted to hospital. There was no death from Whooping Cough.

MEASLES.

742 cases were notified of whom 19 were admitted to hospital. No death occurred.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.

10 cases were confirmed, 6 being paralytic. All were admitted to hospital. The number was the same as in 1952 and 19 less than in 1947. 1 died and 3 of the paralytic cases required after-care (2 orthopaedic appliances and one observation as an out-patient).

Detailed enquiries were made in all cases but no connection could be found with the exception that the mother of one of the paralytic cases had a non-paralytic attack 15 days later. Detailed advice was given to all contacts.

None of the cases gave a history of recent injections, etc.

From April 1951 to December 1953 the number of injections given at the clinics and reports on all notified cases of poliomyelitis have been sent to the Medical Research Council to assist in their investigations concerning the possible association of poliomyelitis with inoculations and tonsillectomy. No estimate arising from the analysis of these figures has yet been received.

ACUTE ENCEPHALITIS.

3 cases were notified after admission to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. All recovered.

MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION.

3 cases were notified and admitted to hospital. No death occurred.

PNEUMONIA.

Acute primary pneumonia notifications decreased from 11 in 1952 to 76, and acute influenzal pneumonia increased from 1 to 13.

ERYSIPELAS.

28 cases were notified (14 in 1952) of whom 4 were admitted to hospital. 1 died.

JAUNDICE.

20 cases were notified in accordance with the Jaundice Regulations 1943 compared with 19 in 1952. 1 death occurred.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

122 cases were notified (31 in 1952).

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Notifi- cations	Domi- ciliary Confine- ments	Institu- tional Confine- ments	Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Removed from District
9	4	5	9*	—	—	—

* As far as can be ascertained by the Health Visitors and enquiries of the Doctors in charge of the cases.

MALARIA.

3 cases were reported. In each case the disease was contracted abroad.

SCABIES AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

28 notifications of Scabies were received from General Practitioners and 2 cases came to my knowledge from other sources, a total of 30 compared with 35 in 1952. In addition 12 contacts examined at the Scabies Clinic were found to be suffering from Scabies (32 in 1952) making a total of 42 known cases.

These conditions were treated at the Public Health Offices, and in addition 17 Scabies contacts attended for treatment during the year. No case was sent by the Norfolk County Council.

Notifications were received from General Practitioners that 2 persons were infested with vermin and 4 came to my knowledge from other sources and from the examination of contacts.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Disease.	Total cases notified by Medical Practitioners.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total number of Deaths of City Persons.
Scarlet Fever ...	364	15	—
Diphtheria ...	1	1	—
Whooping Cough ...	638	12	—
Measles ...	742	19	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (paralytic) ...	6	6	1
Acute Poliomyelitis (non-paralytic) ...	4	4	—
Meningococcal infection ...	3	3	—
Acute Encephalitis ...	3	3	—
Acute Primary Pneumonia ...	76	11	7
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia ...	13	2	4
Erysipelas ...	28	4	1
Malaria ...	3	2	—
Dysentery ...	243	3	—
Food Poisoning ...	31	1	—
Jaundice ...	20	1	1(a)
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	122	108	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	9	1	—
Scabies ...	28	—	—
Verminous Conditions ...	2	—	—

(a) Not notified.

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED IN AGE GROUPS.

Disease	Under 1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	65 and over	Age unknown	Total
Scarlet Fever ...	1	3	13	29	48	238	23	3	5	1	—	—	—	364
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough ...	76	55	75	92	96	227	10	1	2	1	2	1	—	638
Measles ...	17	76	79	113	118	319	9	6	2	2	1	—	—	742
Acute Poliomyelitis (paralytic)	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	6
„ (non-paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	4
Meningococcal infection ...	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Acute Encephalitis (infective)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	3
Acute Primary Pneumonia ...	1	1	3	1	1	9	3	5	12	16	11	13	—	76
Acute Infl. Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	5	4	—	13
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	5	4	14	2	1	28
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Dysentery ...	8	14	14	9	15	84	18	5	55	16	5	5	—	243
Food Poisoning ...	—	1	4	—	2	4	1	—	13	3	1	2	—	31
Jaundice ...	1	—	—	—	—	7	1	1	8	1	1	—	—	20
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	95	14	—	—	2	122
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Scabies ...	—	1	1	—	—	7	4	5	7	—	1	—	2	28
Vermin ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS FROM NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN AGE GROUPS.

Disease	Under 1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	65 & over	Total
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	8	17
Acute Primary Pneumonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Erysipelas ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Jaundice ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11

LABORATORY WORK.

The Director (Dr. L. M. Dowsett) of the Public Health Laboratory, situated in the Isolation Hospital grounds, kindly sends me the following report of the work done for Norwich at that laboratory.

During the year, 14,017 specimens were examined at the Public Health Laboratory from the Public Health Department and the General Practitioners in the City.

Nose and throat swabs	10286
Sputum (including 116 specimens examined for Mass Radiography Unit) ...	492(a)
Faeces and urine	2162
Water	398
Milk	230
Miscellaneous	449
	<hr/>
	14,017

(a) Specimens of sputa sent for examination from the Chest Clinics have not been included.

TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

Clinics are held on Monday afternoons, Tuesday morning and Friday evenings in a special portion of the Norfolk & Norwich Hospital Out-patients' Department.

191 persons attended the clinics for the first time—12 for Syphilis, 30 Gonorrhoea and 149 other conditions. 1579 specimens were sent to the laboratory at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital from the Venereal Diseases Clinics.

Propaganda posters supplied by the Ministry of Health have been displayed from time to time in various public convenience Municipal Offices and Libraries.

Cases and families reported from the Infant Welfare Centres, School Medical Inspections, Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics and those recorded on the weekly death and still-birth returns are followed up where possible.

**NATIONAL
HEALTH
SERVICE
ACT, 1946**

HOSPITALS USED BY INHABITANTS OF THE AREA.

(Under the Regional Hospital Board)

(a) NORFOLK AND NORWICH HOSPITAL. This is a general hospital with a large out-patient department. It has a total of 440 beds, including 22 for eye cases, and the daily average number of beds occupied was 381 compared with 386 in 1952.

(b) THE JENNY LIND HOSPITAL. The Jenny Lind Hospital which works in close co-operation with the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital has 80 beds and admits boys under 11 years and girls under 12 years of age, not suffering from an infectious or contagious disease. There is also an out-patient department. The daily average number of beds occupied was 60 compared with 56 in 1952.

(c) THE WEST NORWICH HOSPITAL. In accordance with the Ministry of Health classification of hospitals the West Norwich Hospital comes under the category Mainly Chronic, i.e. having accommodation for general cases and chronic sick cases, but more than 50% beds for the latter. The Institution provides 279 beds. The daily average number of beds occupied was 268 compared with 266 in 1952.

(d) NORWICH ISOLATION HOSPITAL has 82 beds; 24 beds are allocated for cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. The accommodation includes 2 blocks containing 28 cubicles. The daily average number of beds occupied was 47 compared with 43 in 1952.

(e) HELLESDON HOSPITAL for Mental Cases has 294 beds for males and 449 for females. The number of beds actually occupied, however, was 848—351 males and 497 females. The statutory accommodation at the Bethel Hospital, Bethel Street, is 100 and 105 beds are occupied, all by females.

(f) ACCOMMODATION FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES. See page 66.

(g) THE MATERNITY HOME AT DRAYTON HALL provides 17 beds for General Practitioner cases. The daily average number of beds occupied was 13.8.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

(Section 22)

The bookings of maternity cases through the Municipal Clinics for institutional confinement continued to be restricted by the Hospital authorities to 35 per month. Preference was given to

those cases (a) who had previous medical complications, or (b) who were liable to have complications in their confinement, or (c) whose home conditions were unsuitable for domiciliary confinement.

With the exception of categories (a) and (b) the home conditions of each case were investigated by the domiciliary midwives. 344 applications were received for admission to an institution. 144 cases were assessed without visitation. Of the remaining 200 cases, 184 were recommended for admission to an institution and 16 for domiciliary confinement.

In addition on behalf of the Hospital authorities the domiciliary midwives inspected the homes of patients who had applied to their private doctors for institutional confinement on non-medical grounds. 598 cases were visited during the year and institutional confinement was considered necessary in 437 cases, advisable in 23 cases, and not necessary in 138 cases.

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS.

4 Ante-natal sessions were held at the Central Clinic, 4, Earlham Road each week. From June 1953 the Post-natal Clinics at 4, Earlham Road were held on the 1st and 3rd Friday afternoons in the month instead of every Friday afternoon. An additional Post-natal Clinic was held at Larkman Lane School, Clarkson Road on the 4th Tuesday afternoon each month commencing in July.

Attendances at the Ante-natal Clinics during the year were as under:—

Clinic	First Attendances	Cases continuing from 1952	Total No. of Mothers attending	Total Attendances	No. of Sessions held	Average No. Attending
4, Earlham Road	626	116	742	2824	205	14
Catton Grove ...	191	23	214	630	46	14
Larkman Lane...	245	49	294	929	48	19
Lakenham ...	106	13	119	336	24	14
George White ...	145	25	170	419	23	18
Thorpe ...	67	9	76	166	22	8
West Earlham ...	48	23	71	317	23	14
Tuckswood ...	60	6	66	242	23	11
	<hr/> 1488 <hr/>	<hr/> 264 <hr/>	<hr/> 1752 <hr/>	<hr/> 5863 <hr/>	<hr/> 414 <hr/>	<hr/> 14 <hr/>

In 1952, 1628 mothers made 5672 attendances.

The attendances at the Post-natal Clinics were as under :—

Clinic.	First Attendances.	Cases continuing from 1952.	Total No. of Mothers Attending.	Total Attendances.
4, Earlham Road	... 129	16	145	211
Catton Grove ...	... 26	2	28	35
Larkman Lane	... 53	1	54	56
Lakenham ...	... 7	—	7	7
George White ...	... 23	—	23	31
Thorpe ...	... 5	—	5	5
Tuckswood ...	... 4	—	4	4
	<hr/> 247 <hr/>	<hr/> 19 <hr/>	<hr/> 266 <hr/>	<hr/> 349 <hr/>

In 1952, 233 mothers made 383 attendances.

BLOOD TESTING.

The majority of the General Practitioners refer their cases to the Authority's Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics for blood testing. Specimens of blood are taken by the Authority's Medical Officer in attendance. Specimens of blood for Wassermann, Gonococcal Complement Fixation testing and vaginal smears are despatched to the local laboratory at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital. Those for the investigation for the Rhesus factor, Hæmoglobin estimation, Kahn testing or Price's Precipitin Reactions are despatched to the Regional Blood Transfusion Laboratory at Cambridge. Furthermore, specimens of cord blood of infants of Rhesus negative mothers are despatched to the Regional Blood Transfusion Laboratory at Cambridge, or in emergency to the local laboratory at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital. The General Practitioners are notified of the results from the office at the Central Clinic, 4, Earlham Road, and the patients' blood Group cards received there are subsequently forwarded to the patients. Blood testing is carried out on all Ante-natal patients attending or referred to the Authority's Ante-natal Clinics, viz. domiciliary "maternity" cases, domiciliary "midwifery" cases, General Practitioners' institutional cases, or other institutional cases.

The following results were obtained during the year :—

(i) Cambridge Laboratory.

W.R. & P.P.R.—Negative 1255 (99.92%) Positive 1 (0.08%)

Hb. content—range 7.6 to 16 gms. %

Rh factor—Positive 929 (74%), Negative 327 (26%)

Antibodies present in 8 (2.45%) negative specimens.

Cord blood from Rh negative patients—

73 (58.4%) Rh positive, 52 (41.6%) Rh negative

All negative to Coombe's test.

(ii) Norfolk & Norwich Hospital Laboratory.

W.R.—Negative 1255, Positive 1.

G.C. Fixation—Negative 67, Positive Nil.

Vaginal smears negative to Gonococcus 67

Cord blood—Coombe's test—Positive 2, Negative 2.

As a result of these findings, 6 mothers with antibodies present were admitted for institutional confinement and 2 delivered on the district. All the infants survived.

Three infants were admitted to hospital and two transfused.

The mother with a positive W.R. test received treatment and gave birth to a live child.

Since the investigation for the Rh factor in the bloods of expectant mothers commenced in October 1947, a total of 7760 investigations have been made. 5929 (76.40%) were Rh positive and 1831 (23.6%) Rh negative, and since the investigation for the estimation of hæmoglobin commenced in October 1949 a total of 4642 investigations have been made, the results ranging from 6.4 gms. % to 16.4 gms. %.

ROUTINE CHEST X-RAY EXAMINATION OF ANTE-NATAL PATIENTS.

Since August facilities have been available for such examination to be carried out at the Chest Clinic at the Isolation Hospital. 209 patients were referred from the Local Authority's Ante-natal Clinics; 166 attended and 43 (20.57%) defaulted. 165 were reported to be normal, and 1 to be a case of quiescent Pulmonary Tuberculosis, who attended the Chest Clinic and was still pregnant at the end of the year.

CARE OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS.

The Council does not maintain any institution for the accommodation of mothers and children. On the recommendation of the Health Committee three mothers were admitted ante-natally and one post-natally to various Mother and Baby Homes, the mothers contributing in accordance with the scale adopted by the Council.

The Moral Welfare Worker of the Norwich Deanery Moral Welfare Committee looks after the general and moral welfare of unmarried mothers who seek her aid. The Committee provides a shelter at 2, Heigham Grove, Norwich with accommodation for 6 beds and 2 cots, to which girls and their babies are admitted. The Norwich City Council makes a grant of £50 to this Committee. While resident at 2, Heigham Grove, during pregnancy, the girls attend the Maternity Clinic at 4, Earlham Road for routine ante-natal supervision including blood testing and 36 attended during the year.

At the end of 1952, The Norwich Deanery Moral Welfare Committee were assisting 22 girls and during 1953, 72 girls came to their notice and needed help or advice. Of the 72 new cases, 54 were maternity and of these, 10 were admitted to the Committee's shelter at 2, Heigham Grove and 8 were admitted to Mother and Baby Homes in other places. The Moral Welfare Worker also assisted girls in securing grants from voluntary organisations, in securing payments from the putative fathers and in obtaining lodgings for the girls and foster mothers for the babies when desired. Closest touch is kept with the Health Visitors in all cases.

MOTHERCRAFT TEACHING.

Mothercraft classes commenced in June 1953 and have been held at 4, Earlham Road on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays in each month. The course consists of seven lectures covering a variety of subjects relating to motherhood and child care. These classes have been much appreciated.

RELAXATION CLASSES.

Classes for exercises and relaxation in preparation for childbirth commenced in August 1953, and have been held at 4, Earlham Road on the 1st and 3rd Thursdays in each month. As the available space is too small to meet the demand, the cases attending are limited to primigravidæ. Midwives are being taught to give this instruction at the Ante-natal Clinics.

STERILISED MATERNITY OUTFITS.

Sterilized Maternity Outfits have been issued from the Authority's Ante-natal Clinics free of charge to domiciliary mid-wifery cases. Distribution has been as under :—

1950—904; 1951—890; 1952—1057; 1953—1008.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Infant Welfare Centres are provided as shown in the table on pages 40 and 41. The table also shows the number of attendances, etc., during 1953.

Additional sessions were arranged at the Infant Welfare Centres which are held at the West Earlham Community Centre on Wednesday morning from the 8th July and at Jessopp Road Congregational Church on Monday afternoon from the 5th October.

At the end of the year there were 12 centres which were open on 19 sessions each week.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES, 1953.

Name of Centre.	When held.	No. of Sessions.	No. of New Cases Attended.	Total No. of Cases Attended.	Total Attendants seen by Medical Officers.		No. of Attendances.		Average Attendance per Case.
					Total.	Average per Session.	Total.	Average per Session.	
LAKENHAM. Jubilee Playground, Long John Hill.	Monday p.m. ‡Friday p.m.	50	104	611	1315	26	3329	67	8.77
		51	65				2034	40	
GEORGE WHITE. George White School, Churchill Road.	Monday p.m. Thursday p.m.	50	84	629	843	17	2140	43	7.93
		51	96		1105	22	2851	56	
St. BARNABAS. St. Barnabas Parish Hall, Russell Street.	Tuesday p.m. (a) Wednesday a.m.	52	109	527	1252	24	3835	74	10.29
		53	42		471	12	1598	30	
EATON. Jessopp Road, Congregational Church.	Monday p.m. Tuesday p.m. Thursday a.m.	13	27		166	13	621	48	
		52	177	997	1420	27	5727	110	9.56
		53	109		982	19	3186	60	
EARLHAM. Larkman Lane Infants' School, Clarkson Road.	‡Tuesday a.m. Friday p.m.	52	48	748	1518	30	2012	39	8.78
		51	180				4561	89	
THORPE. The Stuart School.	Wednesday p.m.	53	117	461	1201	23	3825	72	8.29

Tuckswold Community Centre.	Wednesday a.m.	53	85	343	1262	24	2511	47	7.32
WEST EARLHAM. West Earham Community Centre.	(b) Wednesday a.m. Wednesday p.m.	26 53	4 126	618	77 1226	6 23	546 4647	21 88	8.40
CALVERT STREET. Calvert Street Methodist Church.	(c) Thursday a.m.	53	35	127	257	17	1203	23	9.47
MILE CROSS. Baptist Church Hall, Mile Cross Road.	Thursday p.m.	52	111	384	931	18	3076	59	8.01
CATTON GROVE. Catton Grove Infants' School, Middleton Close.	Friday a.m.	51	88	265	1166	28	2417	47	9.12
MARINERS LANE. The Mission Hall, Sherbourne Place.	(d) Friday p.m.	51	49	165	468	14	1770	35	10.73
Grand Totals	... ..	920	1606	5875	15660	21.86	51884	56.4	8.83

‡ Health Visitors only in attendance.

(a) Medical Officer in attendance on 39 occasions.

(b) " " " " " " 12 " "
(c) " " " " " " 15 " "
(d) " " " " " " 33 " "

Attendances at the Infant Welfare Centres have been as follows :—

	1952	1953
By children under 1 year ...	22504	22683
By children between 1 and 2 years	11223	10541
By children between 2 and 5 years	19162	18660
	—————	—————
	52889	51884
	—————	—————
Total number of individual children who attended during the year ...	6104	5875
Average attendance of children at all the Centres	61.07	56.4
Children seen by the Medical Officers in charge	16885	15660
Average number of children seen by the Medical Officers per session	23.23	21.36

Children found at the Infant Welfare Centres to need treatment are referred to their own General Practitioner.

SUPPLY OF WELFARE FOODS.

Welfare Foods, which are included in the Government's Welfare Food Scheme, are distributed at the Infant Welfare Centres on behalf of the Ministry of Food. In addition, other foods and medicaments are supplied where the welfare of expectant or nursing mothers or young children so require. A charge is made for the foods in accordance with the Council's scale.

Owing to the continuance of the National Milk Scheme it has not been necessary for several years to issue supplementary supplies of liquid milk to any mothers or children through the Council's scheme. National Dried Milk, however, has been issued on behalf of the Ministry of Food and other proprietary Dried Milks have been issued on the recommendations of the Medical Officers.

Charges were made in appropriate cases. The following tables show the quantities of foods, etc. issued during 1952 and 1953 :—

(i) *Dried Milks.*

	Free.	1952 Full Cost.	Total.	Free.	1953 Full Cost.	Total.
National Dried Milk (tins) ... (Equivalent to 7 pints of Milk)	725	41290	42015	770	43860	44630
Other Dried Milk (pkts.) ... (Equivalent to 4½ pints of Milk)	24	634	658	12	506	518
Totals ...	749	41924	42673	782	44366	45148

(ii) *Foods, etc., issued through the Infant Welfare Centres.*

a) Supplied by the Local Health Authority :—

	1952	1953
Virol (14 oz. cartons) ...	3600	1343
Malt and Oil (1 lb. cartons) ...	1752	1652
Lactagol (5½ oz. tins) ...	2753	1577
Virolax (7 oz. cartons) ...	1012	804
Dextrosol (1 lb. cartons) ...	457	1531

b) Supplied by the Ministry of Food :—

	1952	1953
Orange Juice (bottles) ...	34574	32509
Food Liver Oil (bottles) ...	10212	11366
Vitamin Capsules (packets) ...	1399	1823

Iron Tablets were issued from the Infant Welfare Centres and Calcium, Iron and Vitamin Tablets from the Ante-natal Clinics.

In addition 874 cartons of Virol, 2078 lbs. of Malt and Oil, 1177 bottles of Parrish's Food and 358 lbs. of Dextrosol were distributed to school children on behalf of the Education Committee during the year.

DENTAL TREATMENT.

The Principal School Dental Officer reports :—

“Expectant and Nursing Mothers. There was a slight increase in the attendances compared with the previous year. It should be noted that considerably more teeth have been filled and fewer dentures provided.

Children under School Age. Although the attendances were practically the same fewer teeth were extracted in 1953 than in the previous year, with a consequent rise in the number of filling and silver nitrate treatments.”

(a) Numbers provided with dental care:

	* Examined	* Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally F
Expectant and Nursing mothers	200	197	178	110
Children under five	302	300	800	Not known

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided:

	Extractions	Anaesthetics		Fillings	Scalings or Scaling and gum treatment	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Dressings	Radiographs	Dentures Provided	
		Local	General						Complete	Partial
Expectant and Nursing mothers	459	Not known	67	412	47	Nil	2	23	59	
Children under five	551	Nil	304	47	Nil	82	Nil	Nil	Nil	N

* The figures in these columns relate to new cases only.

15 children had anterior teeth crowned; no crowns were fitted during the year for mothers.

The Oral Hygienist relinquished her duties on 10th January 1953. A successor was not appointed.

CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS.

No change in the arrangements for keeping under observation premature infants was made during the year. A good Ambulance Service is available but an ambulance with special equipment for the transport of these cases has not been provided; instead a complete set of equipment is kept in readiness at the Maternity Clinic, 4, Earlham Road, for use as required during transport by ambulance; such equipment to be returned for cleaning after use. Additional sets of equipment are kept at 4, Earlham Road.

Every encouragement is given, weight and vitality permitting, for premature infants to be nursed at home by a relay of Domiciliary staff. Results have proved encouraging.

The services of a Consultant Pædiatrician are available to the Domiciliary Midwifery Service at the request of the General Practitioner Obstetrician. In cases where it is necessary for the premature infants to be transferred to hospital by ambulance a member of the Domiciliary Midwifery staff accompanies the case in transit.

227 (including 93 county) babies born in the City during the year weighed at birth $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less. A further 20 City babies were born outside Norwich. Of the 154 City premature babies, 62 were born at home and of these 3 were still born, 2 died within 24 hours, and a further 3 within 28 days; 11 were transferred to Hospital where 1 died within 24 hours and a further 7 within 28 days.

Of the 72 City premature babies born in Hospitals, 13 were stillborn, 5 died within 24 hours and a further 2 within 28 days.

Of the 20 City premature babies born in private Nursing Homes 2 were stillborn, 1 died within 28 days, and 1 was transferred to Hospital.

NURSERY PROVISION.

No day nurseries, residential nurseries, registered day nurseries or creches at Infant Welfare Centres are provided.

THE NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948.

During the year 1 certificate was issued for a child-minder under this Act. Two inspections were made by the Health Visitor.

CONSULTANT CLINICS.

Defective Vision. Children seen at the Infant Welfare Centres suspected to be suffering from defective vision are referred to the School Eye Clinics at Churchman House. 55 children were referred; glasses were recommended for 17.

Any of these children requiring Orthoptic treatment are referred to the Orthoptist at the Jenny Lind Hospital.

Orthopædic Defects. From the beginning of April 1953 the Local Authority's Orthopædic Scheme has been absorbed into the hospital scheme. Children seen at the Infant Welfare Centre suspected to be suffering from Orthopædic defects are referred with the approval of their General Practitioner to the Orthopædic Clinics which are held at the Jenny Lind Hospital. 101 children continued treatment from 1952 and 78 new cases were referred during the year.

Minor Ailments. Children under 5 years of age, not attending any school, who are suffering from minor ailments, can be treated at the Minor Ailments Clinics which are held at Churchman House. The treatment of cases, under 5 years of age with discharging ears is carried out at their own homes by the District Nurse under the supervision of their own General Practitioner. 15 children attended the Minor Ailments Clinics during the year and 15 children were treated by the District Nurses for discharging ears.

Speech Clinics. Children under 5 years of age who do not attend any school are given speech training by the part-time Speech Therapist at Churchman House on the recommendation of the Assistant Medical Officers.

Ringworm. 4 children under school age suffering from ringworm of the scalp continued treatment from 1952 and 3 new cases came to my notice during the year. All the new cases were treated by ointment at the Jenny Lind Hospital. All the cases who continued treatment from the previous year and 2 of the new cases had been certified fit at the end of the year.

RESEARCH.

Study of the Growth of Infants. This investigation, which is being made jointly by the Ministries of Health and Education and the British Pædiatric Association and in which the Health Committee agreed Norwich should take part, continued throughout the year. 1378 children have been included but the reception of new children into the survey ceased in July, 1951.

MIDWIFERY SERVICES.

(Section 23).

The booking arrangements for institutions are mentioned on pages 34 and 35.

Transport for midwives and their equipment was provided by the Ambulance Service on 331 occasions.

(a) MIDWIVES.

1. Employed by Local Authority.

In January, 1953 the Health Committee reviewed the duties of the Domiciliary Midwives and decided :—

(i) that the present establishment of 16 midwives be maintained but that normally only 15 midwives be employed. I was authorised to engage a Relief Midwife if

(a) the birth rate tends to rise again;

(b) a midwife is likely to be absent through sickness for some time;

(c) there is a prospect of heavy bookings during the normal holiday months.

(ii) the number of pupil midwives for whom Part II Training is to be given be reduced from 6 to 4 but I was authorised to book four candidates on the understanding that a fifth may sometimes be in residence at 4, Earlham Road in order to complete six consecutive months training;

(iii) the appointment of the Superintendent-in-charge of the District Midwives Home at 4, Earlham Road be terminated and a Resident Assistant Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives be appointed.

(iv) I was instructed to report again on the service at the expiration of twelve months.

The Resident Assistant Non-medical Supervisor of Midwives commenced duties on the 13th April, 1953. The Non-medical Supervisor and the Assistant Non-medical Supervisor of Midwives possess the Midwife Teacher's Diploma. The Non-medical Supervisor of Midwives supervised the domiciliary midwives in the employ of the Council and 5 private midwives who notified their intention to practise in this area.

All the domiciliary midwives are trained in the administration of gas/air analgesia and each is provided with her own Minnitt Gas/Air apparatus. Transport of the apparatus is by the midwife's cycle or car for the use of which she is granted an allowance or by the Ambulance Service. Six of the domiciliary midwives are approved Teaching Midwives.

2. Other Midwives.

On the 31st December there were 11 midwives at West Norwich Hospital and 11 at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital. In addition 5 midwives were in private practice (4 district and 1 in a private nursing home). The total number of midwives practising in the city on the 31st December was 42.

3. Pupil Midwives.

In February, 1951 the approval of the Central Midwives' Board was given to provide a Second Period Training School. The pupils reside at the Midwives' Home at 4, Earlham Road. The District is also approved for instruction in Gas/Air Analgesia. 8 Pupil midwives were successful at the examinations held by the Central Midwives Board in 1953.

REFRESHER COURSES.

Domiciliary Midwives attend Refresher Courses at prescribed intervals, viz. 7 years, approved by the Board, in rota, their expenses being defrayed by the Local Authority. The latter arrangement is also applicable to the attendance at Refresher Courses of the Non-medical Supervisor of Midwives, the prescribed interval in this instance being 5 years.

Arrangements were made for the Non-medical Supervisor of Midwives and her Assistant and some of the Domiciliary Midwives to attend Study Days, which were arranged by the Norfolk Branch of the Royal College of Midwives in April and October, 1953.

(b) MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

(i) Domiciliary.

The domiciliary service continued to be controlled from 4, Earlham Road, throughout the year. 940 confinements (excluding 50 cases of miscarriage) were attended (896 in 1952). Doctors were engaged in 660 cases. In addition to attending these 940 confinements the domiciliary midwives carried out ante-natal supervision making a total of 11,012 ante-natal visits to patients' own homes. Nursing visits after labour numbered 18,104. In addition the midwives attended for varying periods 623 patients who had been discharged before the expiration of the lying-in period, i.e., 14 days, 244 visits to 51 patients from the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, 819 visits to 296 patients from West Norwich Hospital, 647 visits to 267 patients from Drayton Hall Maternity Home, and

9 visits to 9 patients from various other institutions. There were 5 stillbirths on the district, representing 0.53% of the cases attended. (Doctors were engaged in 4 of these cases).

17 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia occurred, 3 of whom were transferred to hospital. All the cases were fully investigated.

(ii) Institutional.

(a) Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

This hospital has a maternity block which admits mostly abnormal or suspected abnormal cases. 599 mothers from the City and County of Norfolk were confined during the year. There were 53 stillbirths and 28 children died within 10 days of birth, and there were 58 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia. 1 maternal death occurred.

Ante-natal clinics are also held twice each week at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, at which City and County persons booked for admission to the Maternity Wards at the local institutions attend. The Secretary of the Hospital states that 1304 women made 2732 attendances at these Clinics during the year, but he was unable to give separately the numbers in respect of City and County persons. In addition, 47 mothers each made one post-natal attendance. 1172 women made 3060 attendances in 1952.

(b) West Norwich Hospital.

680 mothers who normally reside in the City and County were confined in this institution. There were 17 stillbirths; 12 children died within 10 days of birth and there were 47 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia. There was no maternal death.

(c) Drayton Hall.

This Maternity Home is situated in the area of the County of Norfolk and many mothers, who normally reside in the City, are admitted for their confinements.

(c) STATISTICAL.

(i) Still-births.

76 still-births were registered in the City, including 47 County cases; 4 (3 County) were illegitimate.

6 were registered in connection with the Council's Domiciliary Midwifery Service, 17 (10 County) at the West Norwich Hospital and 53 (37 County) at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

The following table shows the conditions associated with still-births, which were registered in the City during the year, excluding the County cases:—

Rhesus incompatibility	...	...	...	1
? Previous WR +	...	...	...	1
Chronic hypertension	...	...	...	1
Toxæmia of pregnancy	...	...	...	3
Hypertension	...	...	...	1
Pre-eclamptic toxæmia	...	...	...	1
Eclampsia (intra partum) Twins	...	...	...	2
Eclampsia	...	...	...	1
Diabetic mother	...	...	...	1
Accidental hæmorrhage-toxic-with retro-placental bleeding	...	...	...	1
Accidental hæmorrhagic toxæmia of pregnancy	...	...	...	5
Absolute cephalo pelvic disproportion	...	...	...	1
Difficult primigravida breech delivery	...	...	...	1
Cord presentation	...	...	...	1
Small infarcted placenta	...	...	...	1
Anencephalic macerated foetus	...	...	...	1
Anencephalus and spina bifida	...	...	...	1
Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	1
Cause unknown	...	...	...	4
				—
				29
				—

(ii) Maternal Mortality

3 deaths were associated with Pregnancy, Childbirth or Abortion representing a Maternal Mortality Rate of 1.6 per 1000 live and stillbirths.

(d) CONSULTANT FACILITIES.

(i) Obstetrical Emergencies.

General Practitioners can consult any member of a panel of three Specialists in difficult maternity cases. Midwives in a case of obstetric emergency may summon a Consultant Obstetrician direct and need not await the arrival of a General Practitioner before doing so. The Regional Hospital Board is responsible for the fees.

(ii) Ante-natal Care.

The examination, when necessary, of patients from the Municipal Ante-natal Clinics by the Specialists at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital continued throughout the year. 35 cases were referred, including one patient who proved to be not pregnant.

(iii) Post-natal Care.

The arrangements made by which patients attending the Municipal Post-natal Clinics can be examined by Specialists at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital continued. 3 cases were referred during the year.

(e) CONTRACEPTIVE CLINIC.

The Council continued to make an annual subscription of £50 to the voluntary clinic at Ber Street.

(f) MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

Before applicants are registered new homes are inspected by a Medical Officer of the Public Health Department to ensure that the arrangements comply with the byelaws and the standards laid down by the Health Committee. The arrangements for protection against fire also are inspected. All nursing and maternity homes are inspected periodically by a Medical Officer. At the end of the year 5 persons were registered in respect of nursing homes (non-maternity) and one in respect of a mixed home.

HEALTH VISITING.

(Section 24)

Under the National Health Service Act, 1946 the authorised number of Health Visitors, who also act as School Nurses, is 17, excluding the Tuberculosis Visitors. The number of Health Visitors employed on the 31st December, 1953 was 15 excluding two Tuberculosis Visitors. In addition there were employed on the 31st December one School Nurse and one State Registered Nurse, who is authorised by dispensation under the Regulations to act as a Health Visitor, the latter to the extent of 9/10th of the time of a whole-time officer.

Owing to the difficulty in obtaining Health Visitors the Council decided to assist financially suitable persons to train as Health Visitors by paying three-quarters of the minimum salary of a Health Visitor during the period of training, in return for which the Student undertakes to give two years service with the Council. At the end of the year one student was undergoing training.

Visits were made as under by the Health Visitors during the year :—

	1953.	1952.
Total Number of premises visited ...	21053	17911
Visits to Expectant Mothers ...	692	77
Visits to children under 1 year—		
First visits	1769	1748
Total visits	8114	7559
Visits to children between 1 and 5 years	13449	12436

Arrangements are made for the Health Visitors to attend Refresher Courses approximately every 5 years. 2 attended in 1953. Some of the Health Visitors attended Study Days, which were arranged by the Norfolk Branch of the Royal College of Midwives in April and October.

HOME NURSING.

(Section 25)

The authorised number of District Nurses under the National Health Service Act., 1946 is 1 Superintendent, and 20 full-time nurses, but the Health Committee has authorised the appointment only of 1 Superintendent and 17 whole-time nurses. At the end of the year 1 Superintendent, 13 whole-time and 4 part-time nurses were employed. The types of cases attended were as follows:—

	Cases.	Visits.
Medical	1188	42820
Surgical	339	9982
Infectious Diseases	41	377
Tuberculosis	69	1561
Maternal Complications	72	562
Others	151	667
Totals	1860	55969

In 1952 1842 patients were attended, to whom 54115 visits were made.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

(Section 26).

VACCINATION.

For the purposes of comparison details of the primary vaccinations done during the years 1950—1953 are given below:—

Year	No. of Births	Primary Vaccinations				Percentage of children vaccinated under 1 year of age
		Under 1 year (Age at date of vaccination)	1-5 years	5-15 years	Over 15 years	
1950	1851	290	34	39	70	15.7
1951	1910	346	81	45	202	18.1
1952	1832	445	78	32	128	24.3
1953	1843	431	68	52	118	23.3

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

During the year 1331 new cases were immunised against Diphtheria and 1208 children received re-inforcing doses. 587 of the new cases were immunised by General Practitioners. The following table shows the age groups of the children dealt with:—

	AGE at date of final injection or of reinforcing injection.							
	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation ...	494	517	69	48	47	138	18	1331
Number of children who received a secondary (re-inforcing) injection ...	—	—	2	7	159	864	176	1208

At the end of the year 4278 children, or approximately 46.5% of the population under 5 years of age, had been immunised. 11,872 children between the ages of 5 and 15 years had also been immunised or approximately 60% of the children attending school.

From 1935, the year in which Diphtheria Immunisation clinics commenced in Norwich, 28,991 children have been immunised.

WHOOPING COUGH INOCULATION.

Whooping Cough inoculation, when asked for, is carried out by the staff of the Public Health Department and by General Practitioners in the city. During the year 472 children, of whom 467 were under 5 years of age, were immunised at the Public Health Department Clinics.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

(Section 27).

At the end of the year 6 ambulances, 2 multi-seater vehicles and 4 sitting-case cars were in use. During the year 1 new ambulance was delivered, being a replacement for 1 ambulance which was transferred to Civil Defence for training purposes.

68 journeys of 100 miles or more from Norwich were made. Firemen were used on 90 occasions to supplement the Ambulance Staff.

Cases carried.

The following tables show the number of cases dealt with:—

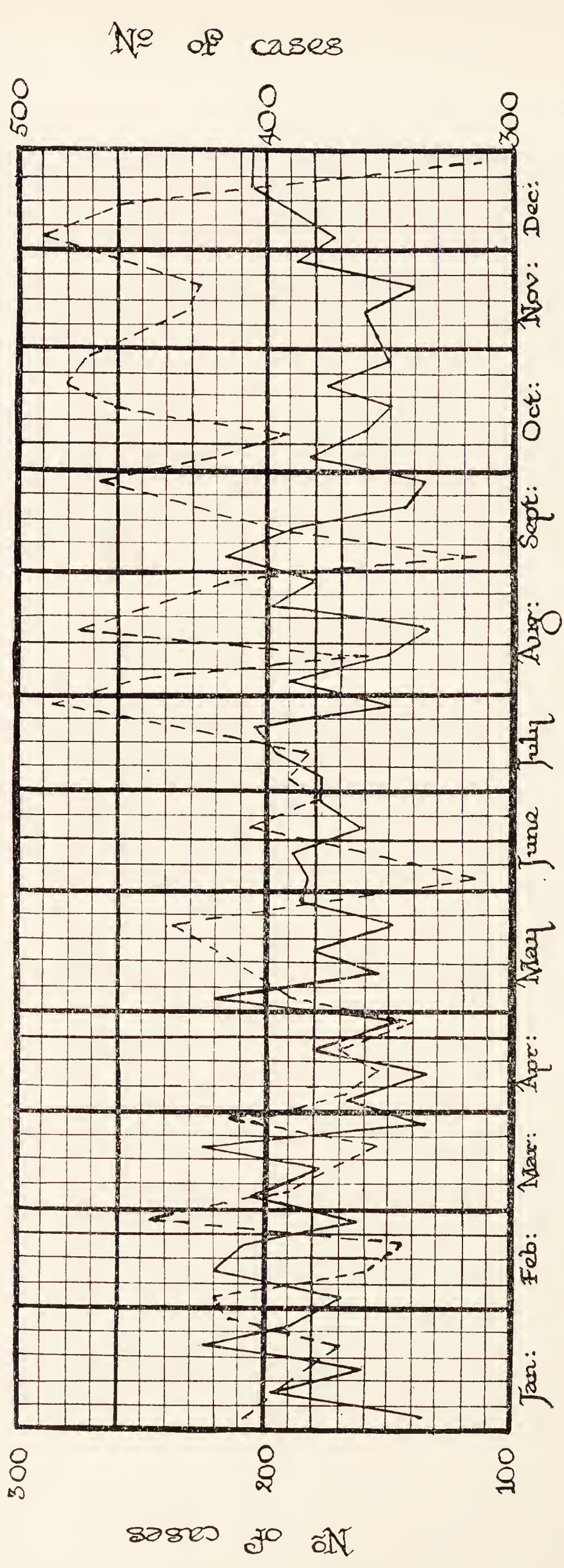
(i) *Classification.*

	Stretcher Cases.		Sitting Cases.		Total.	
	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952
Accidents and sudden illnesses ...	828	871	752	725	1580	1596
Transport to and from hospitals and other places (not included elsewhere) ...	4303	4414	23123	20063	27426	24477
Maternity Cases ...	213	285	817	1032	1030	1317
Mental Cases ...	59	64	156	146	215	210
Corpses (to Mortuaries)	97	87	—	—	97	87
Totals ...	5500	5721	24848	21966	30348	27687

AMBULANCE SERVICE GRAPH SHOWING WEEKLY NUMBER OF CASES CARRIED

By Ambulances

By Sitting Case Cars



Cases carried by Ambulances —

Cases carried by Sitting Case Cars ---

(ii) *No. of Cases conveyed:—*

				Cases conveyed by other Local Authorities under Mutual Assistance Schemes.	
				1953.	1952.
				By Local Services.	
				1953.	1952.
By Ambulances	...	...	...	8706	9932
By Cars	...	...	...	18227	16751
				<hr/>	<hr/>
				26933	26683
				<hr/>	<hr/>
				3415	1004
				<hr/>	<hr/>

In addition the defectives were conveyed to and from the Occupation Centre daily (836 journeys 1953, 868 journeys 1952).

Midwives used sitting case cars for the conveyance of the Gas/Air Apparatus on 331 occasions 1953 and 447 occasions 1952.

(iii) *No. of journeys made:—*

				Journeys.		Mileage.	
				1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.
By Ambulances	...	...	...	6217	8100	73472	99435
By Cars	...	...	...	8506	11101	106648	127851
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				14723	19201	180120	227286
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

No. of accident and other emergency journeys included above:—

				1953.	1952.
Ambulances	...	...	...	1347	1366
Cars	...	...	...	189	183
				<hr/>	<hr/>
				1536	1549
				<hr/>	<hr/>

(iv.) *No. of occasions on which
patients were conveyed by rail*

20 —

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE.

(Section 28)

TUBERCULOSIS.

The Chest Clinic was transferred from the offices of the Public Health Department to the Isolation Hospital in August.

REHABILITATION.

The Health Committee arranges for the rehabilitation of cases of Tuberculosis but was not financially responsible for any case at the end of the year.

HOUSING.

39 Tuberculous families were re-housed on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health to the Housing Committee. The Council grants rent rebates in accordance with an approved income scale to all tenants. This arrangement also applies to the re-housing of cases of Tuberculosis.

VISITATION.

2 Tuberculosis Visitors are employed. These officers carry out the visitation of the Tuberculous and bring to the notice of the Chest Physician the special needs of any notified person. They also attend with the Chest Physician at the Tuberculosis clinic. These officers made visits as under during the year:—

	First Visits	Re- Visits
Tuberculous families or households ...	111	2235
Patients	92	1664
Home contacts	205	3039

In addition 240 visits were made for other purposes.

The Health Visitors also made 111 visits to Tuberculous households and the District Nurses attended 69 cases, making 1561 visits.

ASSISTANCE.

Matters relating to the after-care of the Tuberculous are considered by the Health Committee. Extra nourishment in the form of milk is granted in necessitous cases according to a scale which has been adopted by the Council. 38,791 pints were supplied in 1953.

Clothing and bedding are supplied with the approval of the Health Committee in necessitous cases free of cost. Cases needing this form of assistance are frequently referred to the Local Health Authority by the National Assistance Board.

Pocket sputum flasks and disinfectants are given for the ready disposal of infected sputum. The disinfection of rooms vacated by patients is carried out gratuitously on request. Bedding is disinfected on request, the disinfection being done at one of the local hospitals at the expense of the Local Health Authority.

Dr. P. H. Sutton, Consultant Chest Physician, writes—The year has seen a great expansion in the work of the City Chest Clinic, both in respect of its activities on behalf of the City Council, i.e. the prevention and after-care of Tuberculosis, and for the Regional Hospital Board, the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculous and non-tuberculous chest disease.

LUNG CANCER.

Outside Tuberculosis, the biggest problem is the early diagnosis and treatment of cancer of the lung. This caused 52 deaths last year, that is, 4 times as many as Pulmonary Tuberculosis. It is hoped that the ready access of chest X-ray facilities to General Practitioners will result in these cases being discovered early enough for surgical treatment to be effective in a higher proportion of cases. Tobacco smoking is blamed for the great increase in these cases, and there seems little doubt it plays its part. It would appear wise for young people not to form the habit until further investigation has settled the matter beyond cavil.

BRONCHIECTASIS.

Another big problem is that of collapse of part of the lungs after whooping cough or pneumonia in early childhood. If this is not corrected fairly soon after its occurrence, it may lead to bronchiectasis, which is a condition of chronic infection of one or more of the bronchial tubes in the lung, and is commonly followed in later life by recurrent bronchitis and pneumonia. The treatment is adequate physiotherapy which may have to be prolonged, and in the last few months a scheme has been started by which the more severe cases can be admitted to the Open Air School where daily physiotherapy, extra rest, and nourishment, can be arranged. The few cases which have been dealt with so far have shown a very gratifying improvement, and the expansion of this scheme should lead to the prevention of a lot of chest disability which would otherwise become apparent in later life.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Last year it was gratifying to report that the deaths due to Respiratory Tuberculosis had more than halved since 1947. This year there has been a further steep fall to just over a third of last year's figure. All these 13 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis were under observation at the clinic but two were first discovered only during 1953. Careful enquiries should be made into cases which die to ascertain why the wide field of modern treatment has not been successful. In this connection six deaths were in persons over 60, in five of whom the disease was extensive when first discovered. Three deaths occurred in the thirties from very extensive disease. The lesson to be learnt is that the earlier adult Pulmonary Tuberculosis is discovered and the younger the individual, the easier it is to treat successfully. The improvement in outlook is reflected in the negligible extra premiums now asked for by the more progressive insurance companies from a person who has had treatment for pulmonary Tuberculosis.

(a) *New Notifications.*

An analysis of the source, age and severity, of the new respiratory cases taken on to the clinic register has been made. This is useful in giving an indication of the relative values of the various methods of case finding, and, as the future outlook in a case of Tuberculosis depends on the extent of the disease when discovered more than any other factor, it is possible to obtain some idea of the prospects of cure. In addition comparison with later years will tell whether cases are being found earlier.

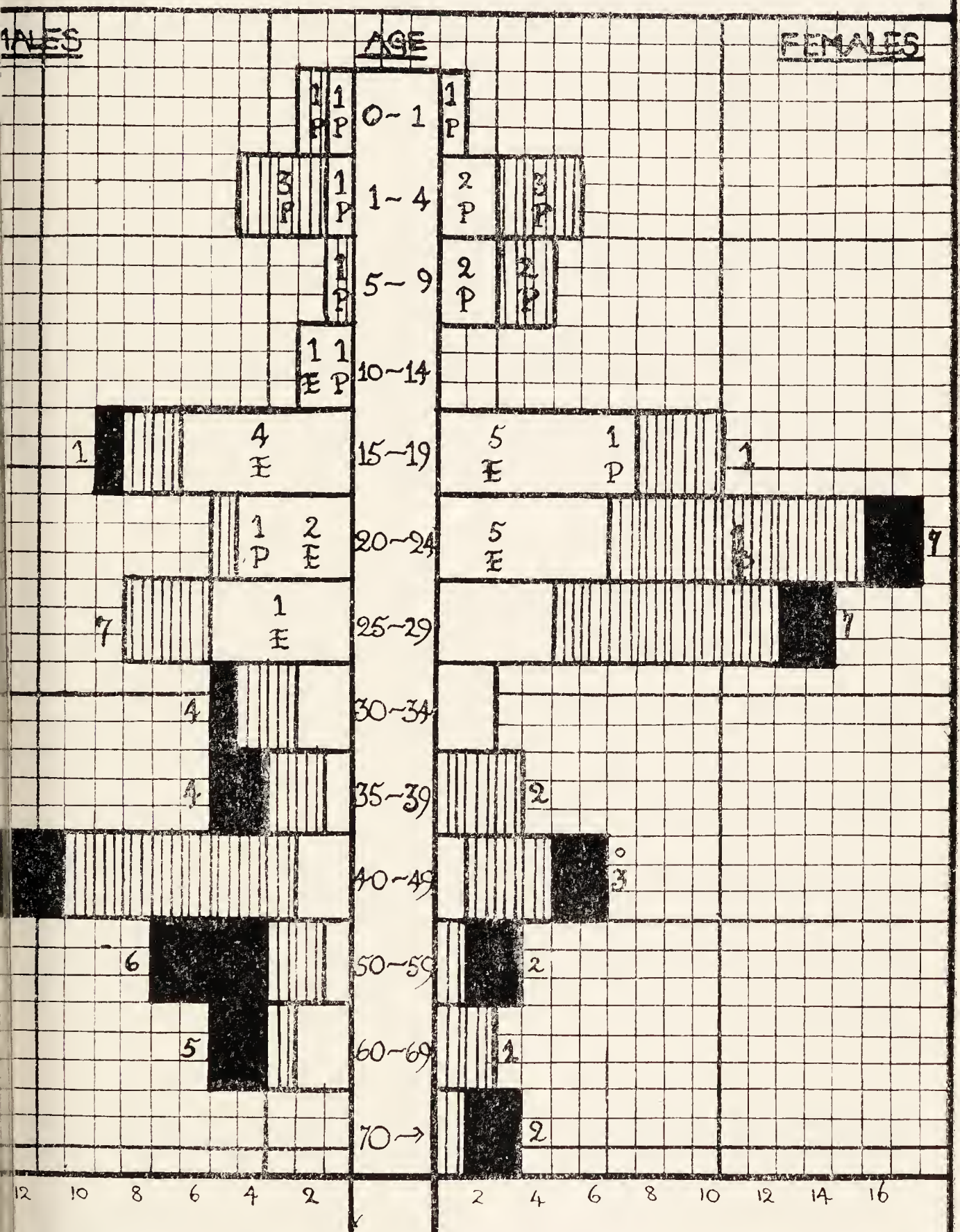
It is very helpful to follow each year's cases through their progress under treatment back to health or further extension of the disease, as it gives an idea of the effectiveness or otherwise of treatment much better than in the bare statistics of deaths and notifications. To report a great fall in death rate is pleasant, but much satisfaction is lost if it just means that many cases remain active and infectious for some years, whereas without modern drug treatment they would have died much sooner. That this may be so is indicated by the increase in the notification rate simultaneously with the fall in the death rate. However, there are fortunately other signs that the rise in notification rate is due to better case finding methods and that in fact the general level of infectivity in the community is falling.

Primary Pulmonary Tuberculosis is the disease usually seen in childhood and is followed within a few months in certain cases, especially adolescents, by a pleural effusion. Generally speaking these early cases have a good outlook. The adult cases are divided into three categories, slight, moderate and severe, which correspond to the total area of the chest X-ray showing disease.

Each lung is divided into three equal zones and slight means less than one zone affected, moderate less than 3 zones, and severe 3 or more zones.

The graph shows the cases notified in 1953 divided into sexes and age groups. It immediately becomes apparent that 15-30 is the peak age for women; that in men a rise occurs in this age group but not to such a high level, and parity in numbers is obtained because there is no fall off in the male incidence after the age of 30, in fact there is a slight further rise in middle age. Also, a high proportion of these middle aged men have moderate or severe disease, the more difficult to treat because of their age. It will also be noted that as a higher proportion of these older cases are found to be infectious on the first investigation at the clinic, they are therefore potentially the biggest source of infection in the community.

NEW CASES OF RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS TAKEN ON THE CLINIC REGISTER 1953



SLIGHT

MODERATE

SEVERE

P ≈ PRIMARY INFECTION

E ≈ PLEURAL EFFUSION

Nº AT END OF COLUMNS IS Nº SPUTUM
POSITIVE FOR T.B.

(b) *Source of New Cases.*

An analysis of the source of the new cases showed

General Practitioners	...	...	62
Mass Radiography Unit	...	...	28
Contacts	...	...	19
Transfers in	...	...	19
Other	...	...	8
			<hr/> 136 <hr/>

This proves again that the General Practitioner is most important and that Mass Radiography has a big part to play.

A careful investigation of the boot and shoe industry in Northampton by Alice Stewart and others, revealed that most new cases discovered were infected at work, especially in the 15—25 age group and an interesting factor was that the larger the factory the greater the infection rate, showing that one infectious case in a large community is more dangerous than a similar case in a small community.

(c) *Contact Examination.*

Examination of the contacts of all new cases was very fruitful. 425 new examinations of contacts were made in the clinic and nineteen cases found (10 children and 9 adults), giving a discovery rate of 4.5% and indicating that an average of 22 new contact examinations were needed to find each new case. In addition to this many adult contacts elected to have an X-ray examination alone, either at the clinic or Mass Radiography Unit, and they are not included in these figures.

Much of this success can be attributed to the progressive policy followed by the City Council in appointing a second Health Visitor. Much closer supervision of cases and contacts has resulted in a better attendance at contact and follow-up clinics. Health education, and education in prevention of spread has also benefited.

(d) *B.C.G. Vaccination.*

B.C.G. Vaccination of tuberculin negative contacts was offered and a total of 141 vaccinations carried out in the past year. This work will be continued.

The City Council has agreed that, starting in 1954, all tuberculin negative children of the age of thirteen will be offered B.C.G. Vaccination. There is little doubt that this gives some protection, especially against the first infection with the tubercle

bacillus, which seems to be so dangerous when it takes place during adolescence. It is reasonable to say that the majority of the new cases noted this year between the ages of 15-25 would have been prevented by B.C.G. vaccination before leaving school, or at the least, much modified in their severity. It is hoped to follow up all the vaccinated from year to year to see that immunisation is still effective, and that no disease has occurred in the interval; only in this way can we estimate its true value under local conditions.

(e) *Welfare.*

The appointment of a part-time Welfare Officer and clerk to the clinic in 1954 will greatly help in the liaison with the Disablement Resettlement Officer and Factory Welfare Officers and in dealing with the problem of the infectious man able to work, besides taking some of the burden of social work from the Health Visitors, and freeing them for their task of health education.

Bitter experience has taught the Chest Physician that he can very rarely, if ever, place a man in work who is infectious. Employers are not unnaturally reluctant and trade unions equally so.

The same difficulty arises in finding a job for the older men after treatment. They are usually at the peak of their responsibilities with a family to support. It is, therefore, very important to them to retain their job for they know that, even with good health, new jobs are hard to find.

What then is the answer, and, in particular, what is the answer for Norwich?

Initially, find all the cases, and keep them under supervision. How can this be done? Persuade all the middle aged, particularly in factories, to attend Mass Radiography. These are just those who are reluctant to come forward because of the fear of losing their job and not finding another after treatment. How can they be persuaded? By promising them that any case discovered and agreeing to treatment and supervision, will be found a job within his capabilities after treatment, whether he be still infectious or not.

The ideal way of doing this would be to establish a sheltered workshop, maintained and subsidised in the City where these cases could go to work. Cases not infectious could be placed gradually in ordinary industry as they become fit. Although such a workshop would be an uneconomic unit, it could be aided by subsidies from the Ministry of Labour if conforming to certain requirements. It would be a great opportunity for the co-operation of industry, the trade unions and city community to combine to help rid Norwich of the "White Plague".

DOMICILIARY NURSING.

Cases discharged from hospitals who need home nursing are referred by the Hospital Authorities to the District Nursing Service.

No change has been made in the arrangements with the British Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Brigade for the loan of sick room equipment. During the year 1176 articles were loaned to 702 patients under the scheme.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

In conjunction with the British Red Cross Society a course of 5 lectures for shop assistants on the Clean Handling of Food commenced in January. At the close of the course an examination was held and 22 candidates were successful. A certificate appropriately worded was presented to them by the Chairman of the Health Committee.

Publications, posters and pamphlets issued by appropriate Bodies were purchased and distributed to those attending the Ante-natal Clinics, Infant Welfare Centres, etc.

DOMESTIC HELPS.

(Section 29).

The proposals under the National Health Service Act provided for the appointment of 60 women wholetime. An organiser is employed to supervise their duties.

274 maternity, 20 Tuberculosis, 240 cases of Chronic Sick including aged persons, 55 of ordinary illness and 4 blind persons were assisted during the year, making a total of 593 cases.

A free service was given to 3 cases representing 0.5% of the households assisted. The remainder contributed the full cost on a scale charge, but individual cases were considered by a Sub-Committee where the scale charge was causing hardship.

In July the Council decided to revise the scale of charges for Domestic Helps, the new scale coming into operation on the 2nd August.

The number of Domestic Helps employed on the 31st December was 21 wholetime and 47 part-time, equivalent to 55 wholetime persons.

In addition to the above 22 part-time helps were assisting in the homes of blind persons on the 31st December, 1953.

As the Domestic Help is an intimate family worker and has to work in harmony with other workers who are expert in their own particular field—the District Nurse, Midwife, Health Visitor and others—the Health Committee thought that the Domestic Helps would benefit by lectures from representatives of these Services. Lectures were accordingly arranged for the wholetime Domestic Helps.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

(Section 51)

i) ADMINISTRATION.

a) *Constitution of the Mental Health Sub-Committee.*

The Mental Health Sub-Committee consist of the following members:—

Coun. R. P. BRAUND,
(Chairman).

Coun. I. D. DICKSON,
M.C., M.D.

Ald. J. BROOKSBANK, J.P.

„ MRS. E. FICKLING

Coun. H. ALLEN, J.P.

„ E. PRITCHARD

„ MRS. B. C. DAVIES.

„ MRS. M. A. STANNARD.

The Committee meets on the third Tuesday in alternate months.

b) *Staff.*

The Medical Officer of Health is responsible for the administration. The following Medical Practitioners are approved by the Local Health Authority for the purpose of giving medical service required in connection with the presentation of petitions under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913 :—

G. W. Riddel, M.C., M.B., D.P.H.

B. M. Tracey, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.

F. J. Napier, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M.

C. D. Roberts, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.M.

F. H. Klinghardt, Med. Dipl. (Moscow).

S. A. MacKeith, O.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M.

J. V. Morris, M.A., M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O., L.M.

3 Duly Authorised Officers are employed. One is a full-time officer and holds the Relieving Officer's Certificate of the Poor Law Examinations Board 1927. 2 are employed for relief purposes only, one of whom only acts in the capacity of a Duly Authorised officer when one of the other officers is indisposed or on holiday. 2 of the Authorised Officers are appointed for the purpose of presenting petitions under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913.

There are 2 Occupation Centre Supervisors and Mental Health workers (Mental Deficiency), one of whom possesses the qualifications of R.M.P.A. and R.N.M.D. The other is unqualified.

Visitation of cases under statutory supervision is carried out by the Occupation Centre Supervisors and Mental Health workers (Mental Deficiency) and a male member of the staff, who devotes 8/11ths of his time to these duties.

(c) *Co-ordination with Regional Hospital Boards and Hospital Management Committees.*

The arrangements remain unchanged.

(d) *Duties delegated to Voluntary Organisations.*

No duties are delegated to voluntary organisations.

(e) *Whether arrangements have been initiated for the training of Mental Health Workers.*

No member of the staff attended a refresher course during the year.

(ii) ACCOUNT OF WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THE COMMUNITY.

(a) *Under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946. Prevention, Care and After-Care.*

No special action has been taken with reference to the after-care of mental patients. 2 full-time Psychiatric Social Workers who are attached to the Hellesdon Hospital, do the after-care work for cases who have been in that hospital. If the assistance of the Duly Authorised Officer is requested it is readily given.

(b) *Under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890—1930 by Duly Authorised Officers.*

The Duly Authorised Officers have dealt with the following cases under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930 :—

Cases admitted to Hospital:—

	Male	Female	Total
Lunacy Act, 1890 (Sect. 16) ...	16	32	48
Lunacy Act, 1890 (Sect. 20) ...	16	28	44
Mental Treatment Act, 1939:—			
Temporary	1	8	9
Voluntary	17	28	45
Cases examined under Lunacy Act, 1890 (Sect. 16) but not certified	1	8	9
	<hr/> 51	<hr/> 104	<hr/> 155
Dealt with by City Police under the Lunacy Acts and certified ...	4	2	6
Voluntary admissions:—			
Hellesdon Mental Hospital	82	118	200
St. Andrew's Hospital, Thorpe	2	1	3
	<hr/> 139	<hr/> 225	<hr/> 364
Totals ...	<hr/> 139	<hr/> 225	<hr/> 364

Discharges from Mental Hospitals were as under:—

	Male	Female	Total
Hellesdon Mental Hospital	99	156	255
St. Andrew's Hospital, Thorpe	4	2	6
	<hr/> 103	<hr/> 158	<hr/> 261
Deaths of Norwich persons in Hellesdon Mental Hospital ...	21	34	55
	<hr/> 124	<hr/> 192	<hr/> 316
Totals ...			

THE VALE HOSPITAL, SWAINSTHORPE.

This hospital comes under the supervision of the Medical Superintendent, Hellesdon Mental Hospital. Persons over 65 years of age suffering from Senile Dementia are admitted without certification under the Lunacy Acts. 3 males and 6 females were admitted during the year.

c) *Under the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938.*

Ascertainment.

Most of the cases ascertained are referred by the Education Authority under Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944. Others are notified by Medical Practitioners and some are received from other sources.

Details of the cases reported are as follows:—

(a) Cases referred by Education Authority (Sect. 57 Educa- tion Act, 1944).	Male	Female	Total
(i) Under Section 57 (3) ...	4	8	12
(ii) Under Section 57 (5) ...	9	2	11
(b) Other cases reported ...	—	1	1
	<hr/> 13	<hr/> 11	<hr/> 24
Totals ...			

The foregoing cases were dealt with as under:—

Placed under Statutory Super- vision	13	11	24
Admitted to Institutions ...	—	—	—
Pending decision	3	1	4
	<hr/> 16	<hr/> 12	<hr/> 28
Totals ...			

d) *Cases admitted to Mental Defective Hospitals.*

16 cases were admitted to Little Plumstead Hospital for temporary treatment for periods up to 28 days.

STATISTICS.

On 31st December, 1953 there were:—

(i) Mental Defectives:—

(a) *In Hospitals:*—

	Male	Female	Total
Little Plumstead Hospital and ancillary Hospitals	97	102	199
Royal Eastern Counties, Colchester	18	—	18
Rampton State Hospital	3	2	5
	<hr/> 118	<hr/> 104	<hr/> 222

(b) <i>Under guardianship</i> ...	—	—	—
Under Statutory Super- vision	121	141	262
Under Friendly Supervision	6	3	9
	<hr/> 245	<hr/> 248	<hr/> 493
Totals ...	<hr/> 245	<hr/> 248	<hr/> 493

(c) *Awaiting Admission to Institutions at the end of 1953:—*

In own homes	9	11	20
In West Norwich Hospital	2	—	2
	<hr/> 11	<hr/> 11	<hr/> 22
Totals ...	<hr/> 11	<hr/> 11	<hr/> 22

(d) *Discharges from Orders made under the Mental Deficient Act, 1913.*

6 cases (3 male and 3 female) have been discharged from the above Act during 1953.

(ii) Persons of Unsound Mind.

In Hospitals:—

Hellesdon Mental Hospital	213	365	578
St. Andrew's Hospital Thorpe	3	8	11
	<hr/> 216	<hr/> 373	<hr/> 589
Totals	<hr/> 216	<hr/> 373	<hr/> 589

VISITATION OF CASES.

The whole-time Duly Authorised Officer (absent for 2 months owing to sickness) made 245 visits to a variety of cases during the year in addition to his administrative duties.

The male member of the staff who devotes 8/11ths of his time to these duties made 461 visits as under:—

Cases under Statutory Supervision	...	...	207
Reports on cases for Hellesdon Mental Hospital			91
Reports on cases for Little Plumstead Hospital (Discharge, Licence, Leave and Temporary Treatment)	...	...	163
Total	...		461

The Occupation Centre Supervisors and Mental Health Workers made 160 visits to cases under Statutory Supervision.

OCCUPATION CENTRE.

The Authority has one Occupation Centre which accommodates 24 defectives. The hours of attendance are from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. on five days a week. Two special buses are provided to collect the defectives from their homes and the two Supervisors travel with the buses acting as guides. A mid-day meal is supplied through the Schools Meals Service and a charge is made in accordance with an approved scale.

The work taught at the Centre includes handwork, physical activities, percussion band playing and speech training.

The transference of the Occupation Centre to a more spacious building in which there will be accommodation for 40 defectives was under consideration at the end of the year.

In addition to one week's holiday at Gorleston, the Health Committee provided a Christmas Party for the defectives attending the Occupation Centre.

Arrangements have been made, subject to the consent of the parents, for the patients attending the Occupation Centre to be medically examined at least once a year by a Medical Officer of the Public Health Department. Four parents did not give their consent.

**NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS
AND
CHILDREN ACT, 1948**

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948—SECTION 21.

One of the Medical Officers carries out periodical visits to 10 hostels for the aged and infirm, 7 of which are administered by the Corporation. The remaining 3 are under private administration.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948—SECTION 47, AND NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951.

No action was taken under these Acts.

COMMITTEE FOR THE WELFARE OF OLD PEOPLE.

There are in the city 26 Old People's Clubs and a Health Visitor is attached to each. On the 9th October a Chiropody Service was introduced at the Lewis Buckingham Central Club under the auspices of the Society of Chiropody at a charge to the patient of 2/6 a visit.

The Committee has a "Meals on Wheels" Service which provides approximately 60 old people with a hot meal on Tuesday of each week.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Provision is made under the National Assistance Act for special rates to be paid to certain categories of Tuberculosis patients in need of assistance. Claims are dealt with by the Local Area Officer of the National Assistance Board. Non-respiratory cases are not included in the scheme.

EPILEPTICS AND SPASTICS.

The Town Clerk informs me that on the 31st December, 1953 there were 6 epileptics in Part III accommodation provided by the Council and in addition accommodation was being provided on behalf of the Council for 2 at Chalfont Colony and 1 at the Maghull Homes.

Spastic cases known to be in need of institutional treatment have been brought to the notice of the Welfare Committee and 1 man is being provided with accommodation at the Searchlight Cripples Workshops at Newhaven. Transport has been provided to enable a number of spastics to attend the weekly social evenings at the St. Raphael's Club and also to attend courses in handicrafts.

A local Branch of the National Spastics Society has been formed in the area.

BLIND PERSONS.

The Welfare of Blind Persons is under the control of the Welfare Committee and the Town Clerk has sent to me the following information:—

The total number of registered blind persons on the 31st December, 1953 was 354, and 47 were registered as partially sighted. 36 persons were registered as blind and 11 as partially sighted during the year. No treatment was recommended in respect of 27 blind persons (3 of whom died during the year) and 6 partially sighted persons. The age groups of those for whom no treatment was recommended including the deceased are as follows:—

	50—59	60—64	65—69	70 and over.
Registered Blind	1	1	1	24 (ages range from 72—89)
Partially Sighted	1	1	—	4 (ages range from 77—93)

The eye defects from which they are suffering are described on page 72.

The treatment recommended and the follow-up action, etc., taken in respect of the remaining 9 Blind Persons and 5 Partially Sighted Persons is more particularly described below and also on page 72.

REGISTERED BLIND.

Suffering from.	Age.	Treatment Recommended.	Follow-up action, etc.
Cataract	77	Surgical	Operation refused.
	81	„	Not well enough for operation.
	59	„	Awaiting operation.
	74	„	Had operation awaiting result.
	67	„	Operation on left eye unsuccessful, refuses a like operation on right eye.
Cataract & Glaucoma	81	„	Says not well enough for operation and refuses same.
Cataract & Others	86	„	Had 2 strokes; not well enough for operation.
	70	„	Operation probable. Doctor has case under observation.
Others	68	Medical	Receiving medical treatment for Diabetes.

PARTIALLY SIGHTED.

Cataract	81	Surgical	Operation refused.
	77	Optical	Lenses supplied
	67	Surgical	No operation possible, woman now in Mental Hospital.
	63	Optical	Lenses supplied.
Others	30	Medical	Receiving treatment at Norfolk & Norwich Hospital for Diabetes

FOLLOW-UP OF REGISTERED BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS.

No. of Cases registered during the Year in respect of which para. 7(c) of Forms B.D.8 recommends	Cataract		Cataract		Glaucoma	
	Cataract.	& Glaucoma.	& Glaucoma.	& Others.	& Others.	Others.
(a) No Treatment.	9 Blind	1 Blind	5 Blind	1 Blind	11 Blind	
	2 partially Sighted.		1 Partially Sighted.		3 Partially Sighted.	
(b) Treatment (medical surgical or optical)	5 Blind	1 Blind	2 Blind	—	1 Blind	
	4 Partially Sighted.				1 Partially Sighted.	
No. of cases in (b) above	1 Blind				1 Blind	
which, on follow up action, have received treatment.	2 Partially Sighted.				1 Partially Sighted.	

No case of blindness following Ophthalmia Neonatorum (see page 28) and no case of retrolental fibroplasia among premature infants came to my notice.

CHILDREN ACT, 1948.

On the instructions of the Children's Committee a Medical Officer inspects each of the 4 Children's Homes at six-monthly intervals. Arrangements are also made for the dental inspection and treatment by the staff of the School Dental Department of children residing in the Homes.

SANITARY
CIRCUMSTANCES
IN
THE AREA

WATER.

I am indebted to Mr. S. N. Kelly, the Water Engineer, for the following information :—

The water supply, obtained from the River Wensum and controlled by the Local Authority, was constant and adequate in amount throughout the year.

The water was subjected to pre-filtration chloramination, aeration, sedimentation assisted in part by coagulation, partly slow sand and partly rapid sand filtration, and disinfection by chloramine.

The water is not liable to have plumbo solvent action.

During the year under review 305 samples of water, drawn from four widely separated points on the distribution system, were subjected to bacteriological examination at the Public Health Laboratory and a further 305 samples drawn from the same points and at the same times as the above, were similarly examined at the Water Department Laboratory.

300 of the samples which were examined at the Public Health Laboratory were reported to be highly satisfactory, 2 satisfactory, 1 suspicious and 2 unsatisfactory. 304 of the samples examined at the Water Department Laboratory were highly satisfactory and the remaining one was suspicious.

As 4 sample bottles are taken on each occasion that the water is tested and at no time did more than one fall below the highest standard, it can be concluded that the water reached a high standard of purity throughout the year.

In June it was unfortunately found that the mains were infected by Nais worms and it was quickly established that these were passing through the slow filters in very considerable numbers. Extensive flushing and a very high rate of dosage of chlorine cleared the mains but did not, of course, affect the passage of the worms through the filters.

The careful daily microscopical examinations of filtrates which followed showed, during the following months, that Cyclops, Daphnia, Nematode worms, Stenostomum worms and Rotifers were all passing through the slow filters and, as no preventive action was possible, a scheme was prepared for the installation of micro-strainers and a large chlorination tank between the filters and the pumps.

When the new works have been completed, water will pass through the micro-strainers and then be subjected to a long period of contact with a heavy dosage of chlorine followed by dechlorination before it is pumped to supply.

Until completion of the new works a higher than normal dosage of chlorine will be employed to kill the various organisms and prevent re-infestation of the mains.

The organisms are all harmless.

In order to do everything possible to ensure the safety of the supply any new employees in a position to pollute the water were medically examined with reference to their potentiality for pollution of the water supply, and in the case of any employee absent through sickness a copy of the medical certificate was scrutinised to determine if there was need for re-examination. During the year 33 newly-appointed employees were examined and 8 re-examinations of employees absent through sickness were carried out.

The Water Engineer reports that during the period 1st January, 1953 to 31st March, 1954 works of extension of water mains have been carried out as under :—

	City and County.	
	Miles.	Yards.
Extension of Water Mains ...	33	1555
Mains removed in City ...	—	148
Total length of system ...	399	269

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Mr. H. C. Rowley, the City Engineer, has kindly supplied me with the following information :—

SEWERAGE WORKS.

During the year ending 31st December, 1953, progress has been made in improving the efficiency and sufficiency of the sewerage system of the City, comprising the following works :—

The systematic inspection, flushing and cleansing of all sewers is necessary.

The reconstruction of sewers, found upon examination to be defective in passage rear of Hughenden Road, Greyfriars Road, and Orford Place.

Works to mitigate surface water flooding have been completed in Unthank Road and Grove Walk.

Sewers have been or are being laid on the new Corporation Housing Estates known as: Lower South Park Avenue—2nd extension, Eaton Rise Extension, South Tuckswood, Long Row—Whalebone Square, Hall Road, Cadge Road, North Woodlands, Cooper Lane—4th Extension, Mill Close, Mansfield Lane, and Heartsease.

MAIN DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE PURIFICATION WORKS.

Work is in hand on the construction of the surface water outfall sewer to deal with the surface water from the Heartsease Estate and adjoining areas.

Approval has been received for the construction of approximately one-third of the new Sewage Disposal Works at Whitlingham, which will deal with the flow from the Faiblo area and the Heartsease Estate. Work will commence early in 1954.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR, 1953.

*To the Rt. Worshipful The Lord Mayor, Aldermen and
Councillors of the County Borough of Norwich.*

MY LORD MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting to the Council my report on the work of the Sanitary Service during 1953.

In presenting this report I should like to draw your attention to several matters concerning various aspects of the work in the Service.

Collection and Disposal of Refuse.

The collection and disposal of refuse is a service which, since the War, has been very much on the increase. In addition to a considerable increase in the number of premises from which refuse has to be removed, there is also a large increase in the distance that has to be travelled by the refuse collector in journeys between the dustbin and the refuse vehicle.

It is estimated that the Council's houses are spaced at a density of about 12 houses to an acre, whilst the old type terraced houses are spaced at about 32 to an acre; further, the estates have winding roads with many cul-de-sacs. 4475 Council houses have been erected since the War, beside 1314 houses built by private enterprise.

This extension of the refuse collection and disposal service is increased by the fact that, as the City develops further to its outskirts, so the distance to our disposal point at Harford is increased except on the Southern side. This involves an extension of the two vehicle relay system as against the three vehicle relay system.

There has also been a large increase in the quantity of trade refuse taken to the Harford Refuse Tip by Contractors, etc. This is in no small degree due to the fact that dumping sites in the City are rapidly being reduced as they are taken over for building purposes. The use of tractors with bulldozing and scraping equipment at the Disposal tip has become indispensable, and the plant has been able to deal with the extra refuse received at the Tip without need for any additional labour.

A slight improvement has been noticed at some of the various bombed sites in the City since April, 1953, when Press publicity was given to the fact that the refuse collectors would remove from private dwellings, upon request, any domestic refuse such as old iron bedsteads, mattresses, etc. Many such requests have been received and the articles removed.

Many of the bombed sites still remain very much of an eye-sore; although efforts are constantly being made to remove offensive materials from these areas, the nuisance still persists. The only way to solve the difficulty would appear to be to use them increasingly for building purposes, or even as allotments.

Norwich is a fine City, but lack of good citizenship by some of its members is very much to be regretted.

Pig Food.

The Kitchen Waste Orders which fixed the price to be charged for concentrated pig food were revoked on the 31st July, 1953, and it became the duty of local authorities to fix their own charges for this material. In consequence of this, officers of the local authorities in the Greater London area who operate central plants, held a series of meetings to formulate a price policy. The outcome of these meetings was a decision to charge for pig food according to the rise and fall in the price of a standard basic pig ration, the price ruling at that time to be the basic price according to the average price of the standard pig ration. The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries supplies this latter figure each month. The first of these was for the 16 week period ending 15th August, 1953, and was £32 19s. 9d. This amount became the base upon which prices were to be charged, calculated as follows :—

For every complete 10/- per ton variation in the monthly index price of balanced meal as published by the Ministry of Agriculture the price to be increased or decreased by 2s. 6d. per ton. The subsequent figures were :

Period ending	12.9.53	...	...	£32 12s. 5d.
„	17.10.53	...	...	£32 2s. 3d.
„	14.11.53	...	...	£31 3s. 10d.
„	19.12.53	...	...	£30 3s. 5d.

The Health Committee, in September, decided to review the price to be charged by this local authority if the necessity arose, and, in December, owing to the decrease in the average price of the standard pig ration, decided to reduce the price from £8 15s. 0d. to £8 5s. 0d. per ton as from the 1st January, 1954.

It is interesting to note that the sale of this material is still being maintained, the total of 849 tons for 1953 being 47 tons more than during the previous year. This is largely due to the extension of the container scheme, being the first full year included in the figures for the extension made in June, 1952. A further extension made in November, 1953, increased the tonnage collected during the last two months of 1953.

In the 1953 extension, my officers made approximately 4000 calls at houses in an area bounded by Bull Close Road, Magpie Road, Bakers Road, St. Martins Road, Eade Road, Angel Road,

Millers Lane, Tillett Road, Sprowston Road and Silver Road. 1050 containers were supplied to this area. This result of over 25% of the householders accepting a container was very satisfactory, taking into consideration that numbers of householders keep chickens, give their food to neighbours, or other people for animal and poultry feeding.

Salvage.

There is a decrease in the amount of salvage collected during the year from 347 tons in 1952 to 309 tons in 1953, with a drop in value from £4,821 to £3,012. It will be noted that the value is down by a considerably larger percentage than the tonnage; this is largely due to a rapid slump in the price paid for waste paper. In January, 1952, £17 10s. 0d. per ton was received; this dropped to £13 0s. 0d. in April, 1952, and then to £3 0s. 0d. per ton in July 1952, where it remained until the end of 1953. There appears to be a slight recovery at the present time, and from the 1st January 1954 the price has been £5 15s. 0d. per ton. There is a slight fluctuation in the price of the other salvaged materials, but nothing very serious.

Licensed Houses.

At the request of the Health Committee, investigations have been made regarding the sanitary conditions, etc., appertaining to the Licensed houses in this City. The final report is in preparation, and will be placed before the Health Committee during 1954.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

The results obtained from the sampling of milk and other food were mostly up to standard, and generally the conditions of premises were reasonably satisfactory.

It is pleasing to note that the public are becoming more conscious of the need for a better standard of cleanliness in food, and unsatisfactory conditions are being brought to the notice of the Sanitary Service.

Food premises have been inspected regularly, and usually the trader is very co-operative in giving facilities to my officers in making the inspections.

Finally, I should like to express to all the officers and members of my staff my thanks for their help and co-operation during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

G. D. KIRBY,

Senior Sanitary Inspector

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

During the year approximately 38,822 tons of house and trade refuse were collected and disposed of at Harford Refuse Tip.

Trade refuse is removed upon request at a charge of £1 6s. 6d. per annum for the removal and disposal of one hod of refuse per week. All business premises are allowed one hod of refuse per week free of charge for sweepings, etc., which is regarded as house refuse. The refuse is also removed daily from the Norwich Provision Market, and clinkers removed from Schools. For all these services approximately £950 was paid during the year.

In addition, contractors, etc., take waste material to the Refuse Tip, and for this we charge at the rate of 1/- per tare ton weight of the vehicle used. During the year 6,614 tonnage loads were disposed of in this way, producing an income of over £330.

The quantity of refuse is increasing each year owing to the large number of additional houses from which it has to be collected.

CESSPOOLS.

In December, 1953, there were 278 cesspools in the City. During the year they were emptied at regular intervals, and a total of 4,826 loads were removed and disposed of through the City sewers. If occupiers desire that their cesspools should be emptied more frequently than once a fortnight a charge of £1 5s. 0d. per load is made for the additional emptyings.

52 loads of privy bin refuse were removed.

The following salvage was collected and sold during 1953 :—

SALVAGE.

Article.			Tonnage.	Approximate value £
Paper	...	...	233 $\frac{1}{4}$	1239 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tins	...	...	—	—
Metals	...	...	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	238
Textiles	...	...	35	1314 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bottles and jars	...	...	29	185 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bones	...	...	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	34 $\frac{1}{4}$
			<hr/> 309	<hr/> 3012

In 1952, 347 tons of salvage were sold with an approximate value of £4,821.

From the commencement of salvage operations in 1940 to the end of 1953, the following salvage has been collected and sold :—

Article.	Tonnage.	Income. £
Paper ...	7366 $\frac{1}{4}$	46646 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tins ...	4605	6376
Metals ...	581 $\frac{1}{2}$	3543
Textiles ...	504	13253 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bottles and Jars ...	1176	6539 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bones ...	146 $\frac{1}{4}$	692 $\frac{1}{4}$
Rubber ...	70	178
Miscellaneous ...	14	445
	<hr/> 14463 <hr/>	<hr/> 77674 <hr/>

PIG FOOD.

In November, 1953, the container scheme for the collection of kitchen waste was further extended; another district of 1050 houses being added. This brought the total number of houses with kitchen waste containers to 2127. The total amount collected from containers during the year was approximately 176 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons. The average amount of kitchen waste collected from each house per week was 8 lbs.

During 1953, a total of 1,213 tons of raw kitchen waste was collected. This was processed into 849 tons of concentrated food and sold to pig and poultry keepers; the income from its sale being £7,292.

During the year nearly 23,000 gallons of slaughterhouse blood were added to the kitchen waste. Some of the unsound food condemned by the Inspectors (a list is given later in the report) is also added, and, in addition, we purchase the offals and waste materials from a firm of poultry dressers. These all add considerably to the quality of the pig food, and reports have been received from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries that the feeding stuff is of high quality.

The following is a table showing the tonnage of kitchen waste collected since the inauguration of the Concentrator Plant at Harford, together with the income from the sale of Pig Food.

Year ending.	Tonnage Collected.	Pig Food made and sold. Tons.	Income £
31. 3.42 (6 months only)	805	504	2292
31. 3.43 ...	2262	1414	6275
31. 3.44 ...	2203	1377	6367
31. 3.45 ...	2157	1348	6235
31. 3.46 ...	1877	1173	5426
31. 3.47 ...	1600	1000	4627
31. 3.48 ...	1592	995	4602
31. 3.49 ...	1932(a)	1207	5583
31. 3.50 ...	1607	1004	5817
31. 3.51 ...	1347	842	6099
31. 2.52 ...	1146(b)	716	5414
31. 3.53 ...	1167(c)	817	6578
31.12.53 (9 months)	920	644	5603
	<hr/> 20615 <hr/>	<hr/> 13041 <hr/>	<hr/> 70918 <hr/>

(a) Introduction of container scheme.

(b) First extension of container scheme.

(c) Second extension of container scheme.

Price control by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries ceased on the 31st July, 1953. At the commencement of the year this local authority was charging £8 5s. 0d. per ton, but this was increased by the Ministry to £8 15s. 0d. per ton as from the 1st May, 1953. When price control ceased the Health Committee decided to continue selling at £8 15s. 0d. per ton, and to review the price when the necessity arose.

VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT.

The Department has a fully equipped garage at Fishergate, with a staff of 9 men, consisting of a Chief Mechanic, Deputy Chief Mechanic, 3 Mechanics, 3 Garage Assistants, and a Clerk/Storekeeper.

The maintenance and repair of all the Department's vehicles is carried out in this garage, which has a petrol pump, pressure washer, welding plant, lathe, repair pits, hydraulic ramp, air compressor, etc.

During the year delivery was taken of a Ford 10 cwt. van to take the place of our oldest van which was sold.

The vehicles comprise :—

- 3 Morris Lewin-Oschner Refuse Collection Vehicles.
- 17 Karrier Refuse Collection vehicles.
- 2 Dennis Refuse Collection vehicles.
- 1 Bedford night-soil vehicle.
- 2 Commer Cesspool emptiers.
- 1 Karrier Cesspool emptier.
- 1 Dennis Cesspool emptier.
- 6 Morris Commercial lorries.
- 2 Muir-Hill Dumpers.
- 2 Aveling Barford calldozers.
- 1 Tractor and scraper.
- 4 vans.

All the vehicles are not in use at the same time, which gives the maintenance and repair staff the opportunity of oiling, painting and repairing the vehicles during normal working hours.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The following is a summary of the principal work of the Department during the year and action taken under the various Public Health and Housing Acts, or Byelaws :—

- 1977 nuisances detected.
- 448 notices served by order of the Health Committee.
- 1017 preliminary notices served.
- 4474 premises re-inspected.
- 2268 nuisances have been abated.
- 917 special complaints have been received and the premises been inspected.

The following are the principal matters that have been dealt with :—

- 30 unpaved or defectively paved yards and passages.
- 65 choked drains.
- 73 defective drains.
- 230 defective water closets.
- 174 defective eaves gutters and rainwater pipes.
- 27 defective sink waste pipes.
- 136 defective, missing or insufficient dustbins.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The number of offensive trade premises on the register at the end of the year was :—

Dealers in rags, skins and bones	...	5
Fellmongers	... ..	1
Fat melters	... ..	1
Tripe boiler	... ..	1
Waterproofing	... ..	1
		<hr/>
		9
		<hr/>

No complaints were received during the year concerning these premises, and when inspected they were found to be in a satisfactory condition.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are two registered keepers of Common Lodging Houses, and periodic visits were made to the premises. They were found to be conducted in a clean and satisfactory manner.

MEETINGS OF OWNERS AND TRADESMEN.

The practice of meeting the owner or his tradesman on the premises to discuss with him the matters to which his attention has been drawn by the Sanitary Department is still being carried out, and proves very acceptable both to the owner and to the District Inspector. 312 such meetings were held during the year.

HOUSE DRAINS.

It was found necessary to test the house drains of 150 drainage systems during the year; of these 85 were found to be defective. 73 were repaired or reconstructed.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

33 inspections of tents, vans, sheds, etc., have been carried out during the year.

The site at Windmill Lane, Sprowston, is in course of extension from accommodation for 24 caravans to accommodation for 38. The present site is being well maintained.

2 other persons have temporary licences for caravan sites.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THEATRES, MUSIC-HALLS, ETC.

During the year 23 inspections were made, and on the whole conditions were found to be satisfactory.

PIGGERIES.

During the year 44 inspections of piggeries were made.

Early in the year complaints were received from persons residing in close proximity to some of the piggeries. These complaints were dealt with by requesting the owners of the piggeries to have offensive matter removed more frequently, and no further complaints were made to this Department.

Some persons are consulting the local authority before commencing as pig keepers, and advice and help is given. It is hoped that this practice will become more prevalent.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

Four rodent operators were employed throughout the year; sewer treatment being carried out by them in addition to their normal duties, one extra man being employed for 15 weeks to assist them.

The following tables show the amount of work done and the estimated results obtained :—

	Dwelling Houses.	Business Premises.	Other Premises.	Total.
New complaints ...	861	43	30	934
Premises dealt with ...	1647	87	60	1794
Premises cleared ...	946	38	19	1003
Follow-up treatment ...	701	49	41	791
Total No. of points pre-baited ...	4216	397	383	4996
Points from which pre-bait taken ...	1773	167	159	2099
Amount of pre-bait taken (@ 4 ozs.) ...	5729 $\frac{3}{4}$ OZS.	395 OZS.	476 $\frac{1}{4}$ OZS.	6601 $\frac{1}{4}$ OZS.
Points from which poison bait taken ...	1335	120	126	1581
Amount of poison bait taken (@ 4 ozs.) ...	429 OZS.	37 $\frac{1}{4}$ OZS.	40 $\frac{1}{4}$ OZS.	506 $\frac{1}{4}$ OZS.
Estimated No. of rats killed	2968	224	251	3443

MAINTENANCE TREATMENT FOR RATS IN SEWERS

	Test Bait.	1st Treat ment.	2nd Treat ment.
No. of manholes baited ...	334	1561	697
No. of manholes baited from which pre-bait taken ...	116	719	375
Total amount of pre-bait taken ...	434 OZS.	4034 OZS.	1702 OZS.

The manholes from which pre-bait was taken were all baited with poison bait, but there is no record of the quantity of poison bait taken, as under instructions from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries the manholes are not re-inspected for that purpose.

RAT TREATMENT AT HARFORD TIP

Two treatments were carried out during the year using Zinc Phosphide with the following total results.

Number of points laid ...	...	...	280
Number of points from which pre-bait taken ...	...	...	187
Total amount of pre-bait taken ...	...	...	1397 ozs.
Number of points from which poison bait taken ...	...	...	169
Amount of poison bait taken ...	...	...	55 ³ / ₄ ozs.
Estimated number of rats killed ...	...	...	139

A further treatment was carried out later in the year using Warfarin; 128 points were laid.

THE FACTORIES ACTS, 1937.

There are 737 factories using mechanical power, and 102 which do not use power.

Inspections for the purposes of provisions to health :—

Premises.	Inspec- tions.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories with mechanical power	161	6	—
Factories without mechanical power	23	6	1
Other premises under the Act (Including works of building and engineering construction but not including Outworkers' premises)	4	—	—
Totals ...	188	12	1

Number of Defects.

Defects.	Found.	Remedied.	Referred by H.M. Inspector.
Want of cleanliness ...	3	3	—
Overcrowding ...	2	2	2
Inadequate ventilation ...	2	1	1
Sanitary conveniences :—			
(a) insufficient ...	2	3	3
(b) defective or unsuitable ...	14	16	5
(c) not separate for sexes ...	3	3	1
Other offences ...	1	2	1
Totals ...	27	30	13

Proceedings were instituted in respect of a sweet manufacturer's premises for lack of cleanliness which resulted in a fine of £55.

Four factories are obtaining their water supply from a source other than the Council's supply. These supplies were examined periodically by the Public Analyst, and the results forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health.

4 samples were taken from each of three factories and 8 from the other (which has two wells)—all 20 samples were certified by him as being satisfactory and fit for drinking and general purposes. At approximately the same time as these 20 were being taken by the Public Analyst, a member of my staff was also taking samples which were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination, in each case the certificate described the water as being "fit for drinking and general purposes."

OUTWORKERS.

In February, 704 outworkers were notified, and in August 778 were notified (716 in connection with the making, etc., of wearing apparel, 60 with crackers, and 2 with brush making). The majority of the names appeared on both lists.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

During the year 6 premises were registered for the purpose of upholstery, etc., and one of these was also licensed to manufacture and store rag flock.

8 inspections were made of these premises. 2 samples were taken, both being satisfactory.

SHOPS AND OFFICES.

291 inspections and re-inspections were made during the year, and 23 notices and letters were sent drawing the occupiers attention to various contraventions.

The following contraventions have been abated during the year:—

- 1 dirty or defective sanitary convenience.
- 13 premises dirty or defective.
- 2 inadequate washing facilities.

One exemption has been granted under the Shops Act in a case of insufficient sanitary conveniences.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

17 premises were licensed during the year, and 33 inspections of the premises were made.

OPEN-AIR BATHS.

Lakenham Bath.

31 samples were taken for chemical and bacteriological analysis. All were satisfactory.

Eagle Bath.

29 samples were taken for chemical and bacteriological analysis. All were satisfactory.

Private Swimming Baths.

None was open during the year.

CANAL BOATS.

The Town Clerk informs me that the total number of boats on the register is 6. These boats have been inspected periodically and all were found clean and well kept. There were no fresh registrations or cancellations during the year. There has been no infringement of the Acts and Regulations, no case of infectious disease occurred and no boat was detained for cleansing and disinfection.

HOUSING.

SLUM CLEARANCE OPERATIONS.

8 families were rehoused in 1953 from areas which have been confirmed by the Minister, 1 family from an area which has not yet received the Minister's confirmation and 44 families from individual unfit houses. 2 families voluntarily vacated their houses.

CLEARANCE AND COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDERS.

During the year five areas were declared to be Clearance Areas by the Council. One of these Areas was dealt with by a Clearance Order and four by Compulsory Purchase Orders.

The number of houses involved was 115 with a population of 233.

The Orders made were as follows :—

Clearance Order :—	Dwellinghouses.	Population.
97-119 Rosary Road, etc. ...	8	8
Compulsory Purchase Orders :—		
Greyhound Opening, Midland Street	27	58
Haslips Opening, Midland Street ...	27 and 1 lock-up shop	53
69-89 Midland Street, etc. ...	12	22
97-119, Rosary Road, etc. ...	41	92

DEMOLITION AND CLOSING OF INSANITARY PREMISES.

Action was taken under Sections 11 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1936, as follows :—

Demolition Orders	38
Closing Orders	6
Undertakings not to re-let	2
	<hr/>
Total	46
	<hr/>

Action taken under Section 10(1) of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953 :—

Closing Orders	9
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STATISTICS.

New houses and flats were erected during the year as follows:—

(a) By the Council	717
(b) Privately	172

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES.

1. (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 419
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 673
2. (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 125
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 145
3. Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 5
4. Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... 121

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers 6

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

A—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	—
2. Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :			
(a) by owners	...	...	—
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	...		—

B—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	378
2. Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :		
(a) by owners (including 157 in respect of which notices were served in 1951 and 1952)	...	342
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	...	6

C—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	38
2. Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	34
3. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings not to re-let were accepted	...	2

D—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

1. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	6
2. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	Nil.
3. Number of separate tenements on which Closing Orders were operative or undertakings had been accepted and which were demolished	...	26

E—Proceedings under Section 10 (1) of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953 :—

1. Number of houses on which Closing Orders were made	9
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4. HOUSING ACTS, 1936—PART IV—OVERCROWDING.

Note:—The following figures relate to the overcrowding survey carried out under the Housing Act, 1935, and to those cases of overcrowding which have come to our notice subsequently. Owing to the prevailing housing difficulties, overcrowding in private dwelling-houses and on the Council's estates, the overcrowding figure must certainly be higher. Without a detailed survey, however, it would be difficult to present a true picture of the problem at the present time.

(a)	(1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	46
	(2) Number of families dwelling therein	83
	(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	409
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	18
(c)	(1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	10
	(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	77
(d)	Particulars of any case in which dwellinghouses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Ni

UNSATISFACTORY HOUSEHOLDS.

During 1953 there were 24 Unsatisfactory Households under consideration by the Health (Unsatisfactory Households) Sub-Committee. These were visited by the Sanitary Inspectors and the Health Visitors. The Home Advisers also visited 19, and made 2255 visits. There has been sufficient improvement in one case to enable the Committee to remove it from the records.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

1 house (not a Council house) was treated with suitable fumigators for the eradication of bed bugs.

EMERGENCY POWERS (DEFENCE) GENERAL REGULATIONS.

REGULATION 68AA.

There was no application for the re-occupation of premises which could not be occupied without infringing Section 155(3) of the Housing Act, 1936. 4 licences were renewed, 1 was cancelled.

NORWICH CORPORATION ACT, 1933—SECTION 81.

No person was removed under this Act to an institution or other dwelling to enable the Corporation to cleanse and disinfect his or her dwelling-house.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

There were 66 registered retailers selling milk during the year; licences were granted as follows :—

Dealers' licences to sell Tuberculin-Tested Milk	...	49
Dealers' licences to sell Pasteurised Milk	...	45
Pasteurisers' licences	...	2
Supplementary licences to sell Tuberculin-Tested Milk	...	7
Supplementary licences to sell Pasteurised Milk	...	7
Samples of Tuberculin-Tested Milk examined bacteriologically	...	65
Failed to pass Methylene Blue Test	...	18
Samples of Pasteurised Milk bacteriologically examined	...	111
Failed to pass Methylene Blue Test	...	5
Failed to pass Phosphatase Test	...	—
Samples of Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Milk bacteriologically examined	...	18
Failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test	...	—
Samples of Milk taken for chemical analysis	...	52
Samples deficient in milk-fat	...	36
Samples of Milk supplied by producers residing outside the City examined for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli	...	23
All were satisfactory.		
Samples of milk supplied by producers residing in the City examined for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli	...	3
All were satisfactory.		

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Frequent inspections of retail butchers' shops and market stalls were made by the Inspectors. All meat found to be diseased and unfit for human food is collected by a contractor authorised by the Ministry of Food.

315 visits were made to the slaughterhouse requisitioned by the Government, and the carcasses of the animals slaughtered there-in were inspected.

Frequent visits were also made to the South Eastern Wholesale Meat Supply Association's Depot for the purpose of inspecting meat brought into the City from slaughterhouses outside the City.

During the year 1248 pigs' heads were inspected at this Depot 8 of which were condemned for Tuberculosis.

The following tables show the number of animals inspected and particulars relating to the meat condemned:—

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED AT EATON SLAUGHTERHOUSE

	Cattle, excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs
Number killed and inspected ...	3667	714	1871	11,330	147

All diseases except Tuberculosis.

Whole carcasses condemned ...	3	5	3	10	
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Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1315	264	5	1384	17
--	------	-----	---	------	----

Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ...	35.94	37.67	.42	12.3	12.7
--	-------	-------	-----	------	------

Tuberculosis only

Whole carcasses condemned ...	12	15	—		
-------------------------------	----	----	---	--	--

Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	402	145	—	—	
--	-----	-----	---	---	--

Percentage of the number affected with Tuberculosis	11.29	22.4	0.0	0.0	2..
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CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED AT THE SOUTH EASTERN
WHOLESALE MEAT SUPPLY ASSOCIATION'S DEPOT

	Cattle, excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number inspected ...	312	106	342	73	6809

All diseases except Tuberculosis.

Whole carcasses con- demned ...	—	3	—	—	26
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ...	8	5	—	—	239
Percentage of the number affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	2.56	7.55	0.0	0.0	3.89

Tuberculosis only

Whole carcasses con- demned ...	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ...	—	—	—	—	12
Percentage of the Number affected with Tuberculosis	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.17

CARCASES, PARTS OF CARCASSES AND ORGANS EXAMINED, CONDEMNED AND DESTROYED FOR DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS AT EATON SLAUGHTER-

HOUSE

DISEASE OR CONDITION.	Whole Carcasses and Offal	Forequarters	Hindquarters	Diaphragms	Hearts	Heads	Kidneys	Livers	Lungs	Mesenteric Fats	Meat, lbs.	Splens	Stomachs	Tongues	Omenta	Udders
1 CATTLE—		2	—	4	2	8	2	260	20	6	66	1	4	8	—	—
Abscesses	—	—	—	—	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86	—	—
Actinomycosis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Angiomatosis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	—	—	—	—	—
Bruising	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congestion	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	166	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis	—	—	1	1	—	2	4	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cystic	—	—	—	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Cysticercus Bovis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	934	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Distomatosis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fatty Degeneration	...	—	—	—	5	—	—	1	4	3	13	8	—	—	—	—
Inflammation	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emphysema	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Necrosis	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	284	—	—	1	—	—
Edema	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pentastomum Denticulatum	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pericarditis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	—	—	—
Peritonitis	...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pleurisy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septic pericarditis	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

2 CALVES—

[illegible]

3 SHEEP—

Abscesses	...	...	...
Cirrhosis	...	...	...
Congestion	...	...	...
Cystic	...	...	...
Distomatosis	...	...	...
Emaciation	...	...	...
Inflammation	...	...	...
Moribund	...	...	...
Oedema	...	...	...
Parasitic	...	...	...
Pericarditis	...	...	...
Peritonitis	...	...	...
Pneumonia	...	...	...
Pyæmia	...	...	...
Septic Metritis	...	...	...

DISEASE OR CONDITION.

4 PIGS—

Abscesses ...
Bruising ...
Cirrhosis ...
Congestion ...
Fevered ...
Fibrosis ...
Immaturity ...
Inflammation ...
Necrosis ...
Oedema ...
Parasitic ...
Pericarditis ...
Peritonitis ...
Pleurisy ...
Pneumonia ...
Pyæmia ...

DISEASE OR CONDITION.	Whole Carcasses and Offal	Forequarters	Hindquarters	Diaphragms	Hearts	Heads	Kidneys	Livers	Lungs	Mesenteric Fats	Meat lbs.	Spleens	Stomachs	Tongues	Omenta	Udders
...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	6	2	1	14	—	—	—	—	—
...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
...	6	—	—	—	9	—	—	8	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
...	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	30	2	—	6	70	110	5	2139	1246	17	439	21	5	110	—	—

CARCASSES, PARTS OF CARCASSES AND ORGANS EXAMINED, CONDEMNED AND
DESTROYED FOR TUBERCULOSIS AT EATON SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

KIND OF ANIMAL	Whole Carcasses and Offal	Forequarters	Hindquarters	Diaphragms	Hearts	Heads	Kidneys	Livers	Lungs	Mesenteric Fats	Meat, lbs.	Spleens	Stomachs	Tongues	Omenta	Udders
Cattle ...	27	25	1	7	19	269	3	95	341	137	318	4	4	269	—	2
Pigs ...	—	1	—	—	6	28	—	6	7	18	—	6	—	28	—	—
TOTALS ...	27	26	1	7	25	297	3	101	348	155	318	10	4	297	—	2

SUMMARY.

Tuberculosis ...	27	26	1	7	25	297	3	101	348	155	318	10	4	297	—	2
Other Diseases ...	30	2	—	6	70	110	5	2139	1246	17	439	21	5	110	—	—
TOTALS ...	57	28	1	13	95	407	8	2240	1594	172	757	31	9	407	—	2

CARCASES, PARTS OF CARCASSES AND ORGANS EXAMINED, CONDEMNED AND DESTROYED FOR DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS AT THE SOUTH EASTERN WHOLESAL MEAT SUPPLY ASSOCIATION'S DEPOT.

DISEASE OR CONDITION	Whole carcasses and offal.	Forequarters.	Hindquarters.	Diaphragms.	Hearts.	Heads.	Kidneys.	Livers.	Lungs.	Mesenteric fats.	Meat lbs.	Spleens.	Stomachs.	Tongues.	Omenta.	Udders.
Abscesses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...
Bruising ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	84	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	197	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congestion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cystic ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	4	1	15	...	...	...	...	...
Decomposed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Emaciation ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fevered ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hepatitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inflammation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Melanosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	...	...	...	...	...
Nephritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Edema ...	12	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	874	...	...	...	...	...
Pericarditis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swine Erysipelas ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

PIGS

CATTLE

[illegible]

CARCASSES, PARTS OF CARCASSES AND ORGANS EXAMINED, CONDEMNED AND DESTROYED FOR TUBERCULOSIS AT THE SOUTH EASTERN WHOLESAL MEAT SUPPLY ASSOCIATION'S DEPOT.

Pigs	...	...	...	...	...	...
	12	1	41	—	—	—
	12	1	41	—	—	—

SUMMARY:

Tuberculosis	...	—	—	—	—	12	—	1	41	—	—	—
Other Diseases	...	29	—	—	50	—	—	1	1794	—	—	—
TOTALS	...	29	—	—	50	12	4	55	326	2	1835	12

The comparison with the previous five years of the percentages of carcasses condemned is as follows :—

All diseases except Tuberculosis.

		Cattle, excluding cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and lambs.	Pigs.
		%	%	%	%	%
1948	...	27.51	37.38	0.31	7.77	4.29
1949	...	34.19	33.29	0.57	5.04	5.20
1950	...	35.36	35.6	0.43	8.39	5.4
1951	...	33.2	29.4	0.38	9.36	8.7
1952	...	34.66	36.9	0.72	13.32	4.7
1953	...	33.32	33.78	0.36	12.2	5.46

Tuberculosis only.

		Cattle, excluding cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and lambs.	Pigs.
		%	%	%	%	%
1948	...	17.71	42.4	0.21	0.0	1.95
1949	...	18.64	38.73	0.06	0.0	4.51
1950	...	15.1	34.96	0.05	0.0	1.45
1951	...	13.79	23.8	0.12	0.0	2.56
1952	...	11.4	18.4	0.1	0.0	2.64
1953	...	10.4	19.5	0.0	0.0	0.59

Other foods condemned as being unfit for human consumption included the following. Some of the articles from this list were mixed with the kitchen waste and manufactured into Pig Food by the concentrator plant.

8287	tins fruit	5	pkts cereal
1491	tins milk	507	crates apples
820	tins vegetables	154	jars pickles
299	tins tomatoes	11	jars marmalade
264	tins fish	159	jars fruit
267	tins soup	18	jars mincemeat
158	tins jam	189	jars meat and fish paste
1949	tins meat	274	bottles sauce
30	tins fruit juice	2	bottles tomato ketchup
40	tins cream	4	bottles coffee
49	tins marmalade	1	bottle vinegar
48	tins meat paste	155	lbs. cheese
182	pkts. custard powder	1150	pkts. cheese
50	lbs. figs	230	st. fish
18	lbs. dried apricots	3	st. cod roes
13	cwt. tomatoes	32	lbs. lobster
120	pkts. cake flour	1836	lbs. beef
168	lbs. margarine	302	lbs. pork

6 lbs. biscuits
12 st. cherries
45 lbs. flour
64 meat pies

66 lbs. mutton
727 lbs. sausages
19 lbs. bacon
18½ lbs. ox tongue

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD.

Article.	Number of samples examined.		Number of samples adulterated.		
	Formal.	Informal.	Formal.	Informal.	
Afternoon teacake mixture	...	2	1	2	—
Braised kidneys	...	—	1	—	—
Beef sausages	...	—	4	—	—
Brawn	...	—	3	—	—
Blancmange powder	...	—	1	—	—
Bitter ale	...	—	2	—	—
Beef patties	...	1	—	—	—
Baking powder	...	—	1	—	—
Butter drops	...	—	1	—	—
Bread	...	1	—	1	—
Cheese cake mixture	...	1	1	1	1
Cake flour	...	1	1	—	—
Cake mixture	...	1	1	1	—
Coconut Ice	...	—	1	—	—
Cream	...	—	1	—	—
Condensed unsweetened milk	...	—	1	—	—
Chop sauce	...	—	1	—	—
Chicken cutlets	...	—	1	—	—
Cut mixed peel	...	1	1	—	—
Desiccated coconut	...	—	1	—	—
Double cream	...	—	2	—	—
Dressed crab	...	—	1	—	—
Dripping	...	—	1	—	—
Doughnut	...	—	1	—	1
English horseradish	...	—	1	—	1
Fish cakes	...	1	6	—	1
Ground rice	...	—	1	—	—
Ham and tongue paste	...	—	1	—	—
Ham	...	—	2	—	1
Ice cream	...	11	16	2	—
Ice lollies	...	1	—	—	—
Jelly crystals	...	1	1	—	—
Liquid paraffin	...	—	1	—	—
Lemonade	...	—	1	—	—
Liver sausage	...	—	1	—	—
Lard	...	—	3	—	2
Lobster paste	...	—	1	—	—
Meat paste	...	—	2	—	—

Chemical Examination of Food—*contd.*

Article.	Number of samples examined.		Number of samples adulterated.	
	Formal.	Informal.	Formal.	Informal.
Mincemeat ...	—	1	—	—
Mixed pickles ...	—	1	—	—
Mixed candied peel ...	—	1	—	—
Milk ...	49	3	33	3
“ Milkipop ” ...	—	1	—	1
Mild beer ...	—	2	—	—
Malt vinegar ...	—	1	—	—
Non-alcoholic ginger wine ...	—	1	—	—
Non-brewed condiment ...	—	1	—	—
Orange squash ...	—	1	—	—
Pineapple squash ...	—	1	—	—
Pork sausages ...	—	2	—	—
Piece of apple tart crust ...	—	1	—	1
Pastry fat ...	—	1	—	—
Pork brawn ...	—	1	—	—
Pork sausage ...	1	18	—	6
Pork cheese ...	—	1	—	—
Powdered Glucose ...	—	1	—	—
Pastry maker ...	1	—	—	—
Pepper flavoured compound ...	—	1	—	—
Powdered synthetic cream filling ...	1	—	—	—
Ready cake mix ...	—	1	—	—
Rice ...	—	1	—	—
Sausages ...	1	14	—	—
Savoury Ducks ...	1	4	—	—
Shrimp paste ...	—	1	—	1
Self-raising flour ...	2	1	—	—
Sweet Pickle ...	—	1	—	—
Sugar sweetened cake flour ...	1	—	—	—
Strawberry jam ...	—	1	—	—
Sponge mixture ...	1	—	1	—
Steamed pudding mixture ...	1	—	—	—
Salad Cream ...	—	1	—	—
Sausage rolls ...	1	1	1	1
Sugared coconut ...	—	1	—	—
Sweetened sponge flour mixture ...	1	—	—	—
Sweetened sponge mixture ...	1	1	1	1
Sweetened rice cake mixture ...	1	1	1	1
Table jelly ...	1	7	—	1
Tomato ketchup ...	—	1	—	—
Table jelly crystals ...	—	1	—	—
Vanilla flavoured mixture ...	—	1	—	—
White flour ...	—	1	—	—
	86	146	44	23

The following action was taken in respect of the 44 adulterated formal samples.

A sample of mildewed bread was referred to the Town Clerk; the case was taken to court and a fine of £5 imposed.

A letter of caution was sent by the Town Clerk in one case of ice cream being deficient in milk-fat, and a court case was taken in respect of the other sample which resulted in a fine of £5 being imposed.

The milk samples were mainly "appeal to cow" samples from one producer; a letter of warning was sent by the Town Clerk regarding the poor quality of the milk.

A sausage roll was found to be deficient in meat content and a letter of warning sent by the Town Clerk.

A court case was taken by the Town Clerk in respect of a sample of sweetened sponge mixture which was considered to be incorrectly labelled. The court, however, ruled that the sample was correctly labelled and the defendants were awarded £300 costs. Following this the Town Clerk decided to take no further action in similar cases relating to samples of Afternoon Tea Cake Mixture, Cheese Cake Mixture, Cake Flour, Sponge Mixture, and Sweetened Rice Cake Mixture.

In addition, the following cases were taken :—

An apple pie was found to contain a mouse dropping, and a fine of £5 imposed.

A bar of chocolate was found to contain a piece of metal, and a fine of £20 imposed.

A scone was found to contain a pin, and a fine of £2 imposed.

Some chitterlings were found to be unfit, and a fine of £5 imposed.

ICE-CREAM.

72 samples of ice cream were bacteriologically examined. The samples were obtained from 16 different manufacturers and the details of results, etc., are contained in the following table :—

RESULTS OF METHYLENE BLUE TEST FOR THE 12 MONTHS ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1953.

Manufacturer.	Total No. of samples taken.	Grade 1.	Grade 2.	Grade 3.	Grade 4.
A ...	10	6	3	1	—
B ...	1	1	—	—	—
C ...	5	3	1	—	1
D ...	3	3	—	—	—
E ...	5	5	—	—	—
F ...	6	6	—	—	—
G ...	7	7	—	—	—
H ...	7	3	—	4	—
I ...	6	2	2	1	1
J ...	4	3	1	—	—
K ...	3	3	—	—	—
L ...	4	2	—	1	1
M ...	5	3	1	1	—
N ...	4	4	—	—	—
O ...	1	1	—	—	—
P ...	1	1	—	—	—
	<hr/> 72	<hr/> 53	<hr/> 8	<hr/> 8	<hr/> 3

Satisfactory = 84.7%, Unsatisfactory = 15.3%.

SYNOPSIS OF RESULTS OF SAMPLES TESTED BY THE METHYLENE BLUE TEST SINCE 1949.

Year.	Samples taken.	Number Satisfactory.	Number Un- satisfactory.	Percentage Satisfactory.	Percentage Un- satisfactory.
1949	178	110	68	62%	38%
1950	207	145	62	70%	30%
1951	124	95	29	77%	23%
1952	136	121	15	89%	11%
1953	72	61	11	85%	15%

27 samples of ice cream were submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis; 2 of these were found to be deficient in fat content, and were referred to the Town Clerk. Details of the action taken are given on page 103.

357 persons are registered under the Norwich Corporation Act, 1933 to sell ice cream; 324 visits were made to the premises

PRESERVED MEAT.

182 premises are registered under the Norwich Corporation Act, 1933, for the preparation and manufacture of preserved meat; 138 inspections were made during the year. During the war, owing to restrictions upon the supply of meat, etc., the making of pork cheese and similar foods was discontinued by the shopkeeper, and in a large number of cases such business has not yet been restarted.

RESTAURANTS, CAFES, ETC.

There are 116 restaurant kitchens on the register, and 353 visits were made. The majority were found to be satisfactory, but 5 letters were sent requesting improvements to be carried out. There are also 131 catering establishments in the City, such as clubs, canteens, etc., to which regular visits were made.

DAIRIES

There are 38 dairies on the register to which 170 visits were made.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 62 bakehouses on the register. 171 visits were made to these, and, on the whole, the premises have been kept in a satisfactory condition.

BUTCHERS' SHOPS

There are 145 butchers' shops on the register, and regular inspections were made of these.

FISH SHOPS

There are 77 fish frying shops on the register, and regular visits were made to these.

LICENSED PREMISES

262 visits were made to licensed premises for the purpose of making a survey of sanitary accommodation, washing facilities, etc.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

CHURCHMAN HOUSE,

68, ST. GILES' STREET,

NORWICH.

2nd April, 1954.

MY LORD MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the School Health Service for the year 1953.

Dr. Riddel has been largely responsible for compiling the Report and the detailed administration of the Service.

I am pleased to be able to report that the Staffing of the School Dental Service increased during 1953, and that with the addition of one Dentist to the establishment it should now be possible, when the vacancies can be filled, to give a satisfactory service.

It is a pleasure to thank my Medical, Nursing and Clerical Staff for the quiet and efficient manner in which they have carried out their duties and also to say that the co-operation received from the Director of Education and members of his Staff, as well as the Head Teachers, has made for the efficient running of the Service.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. C. M. PEARSON,

(1) STAFF.

See pages 10 and 11.

(2) GENERAL INFORMATION.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

Attention has been drawn in previous reports to the shortage of dentists, both locally and nationally, in the School Health Service, and I suggested in my Report for 1952 that certain administrative changes made by the Government under the above Act might ease the position. This has happened more quickly than was expected, and I am pleased to report that for the greater part of the year the Service had its full complement of five dentists. In 1952 there were only two dentists on the staff. The vast field of conservative treatment which has necessarily been neglected for so long can now be tackled with fruitful results. It must not be forgotten, however, that school children can and do go to private dentists for their treatment, but the numbers compared with those attending the dental clinic are relatively small.

The bulk of children with visual defects attend the Authority's Ophthalmic Clinics, although under the Act the parent has the choice of consulting an Ophthalmic Surgeon or an Optician. 824 school children and 55 children under school age attended the Clinic during the year.

The Orthopædic Clinic which had been carried on since its inception by the Local Authority was taken over by the Regional Hospital Board in April, 1953, the Board now carrying out all the detailed treatment, and of course retaining all records. The absence of such records in this department occasionally delays the disposal of certain cases, but the Board is helpful in supplying information.

The clinic for heart cases held monthly at the Jenny Lind Hospital continues to give valuable supervision and advice, more particularly as to restriction or otherwise of physical activities. Another important function is the selection of suitable cases for modern surgical procedure.

CLINICS.

The number attending the Central Minor Ailments Clinic shows a sharp drop, particularly in the number attending for treatment of Otorrhœa. Since April, 1953, a medical officer attends on three half-days of each week, but the school nurse is present from 9 until 10.30 a.m., when there is no medical officer in attendance, and of course does a full session when the medical officer is present. The bulk of the minor ailments is treated at the district clinics held at suitably placed, usually Infant Schools.

A new clinic for giving exercises for asthma and other lung conditions commenced at the Colman Road Open Air School in September, the exercises being given by the school nurse under instructions from the specialist hospital staff, and with the co-operation of the hospital physiotherapists.

HEALTH OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The health of the children continues to be very good.

About 86% of children take their ration of school milk and about 32% have school meals. It is notable that many of the children who are badly nourished dislike milk, and seldom or never take it.

For the seventh successive year the number of school children on the register (at 19,374) shows an increase, being 4,088 above the 1946 figure.

I should like to call attention to the dangers to eyes from children using bows and arrows. I have been informed by an Ophthalmic Surgeon at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital that as many as half-a-dozen eyes have to be removed in a year following injuries from these toys. (These injuries are not all amongst Norwich children.).

Approximately 60% of children attending school at the end of the year have been immunised against Diphtheria. No case of Diphtheria occurred amongst school children, and on the whole, the incidence of infectious diseases was low apart from a small recurrence of Sonne Dysentery in the Lakenham Infant School during the last two months of the year, amounting to 42 cases, with 66 associated cases.

A smouldering outbreak of Ringworm of the Scalp continues, about one case occurring monthly in widely scattered schools. These cases are treated at the local hospital, and were cured on an average in 79 days.

There were 134 cases of uncleanness of the head compared with 128 in the previous year. 0.7% of the total school population were found with verminous heads during the year.

HOSPITAL TREATMENT—SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

In addition to the routine treatment at the local hospitals, specialist treatment required for some cases has been or will be given at other hospitals. This applies chiefly to plastic treatment at East Grinstead, and heart operations at London and other hospitals.

One boy suffering from cleft palate, and one girl suffering from hare lip received treatment at the Plastic Surgery Centre at Queen Victoria Hospital, East Grinstead.

One boy suffering from spastic diplegia continued under treatment throughout the year at the St. Vincent's Orthopaedic Hospital, Northwood Hills, near Pinner, Middlesex.

One girl attended for advice at the Moorfields, Westminster and Central Eye Hospital, London, on account of Corneal Nebulae and Nystagmus.

One girl received treatment at Hill End Hospital, St. Albans, for congenital heart disease.

(3) MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The arrangements for notifying Head Teachers and parents of School Medical Inspections and the assistance given by the School Nurses remain the same as in previous years.

Medical examinations of schoolchildren were carried out during the year, with the approval of the Ministry of Education, as follows :—

Primary Schools.

- a) As soon as possible after admission. (Entrants)
- b) At 6 years of age if not included at the age of 6 years in (a) above.
- c) At 8 years of age.
- d) Between the ages of 11 and 12 years—the last year of attendance at a Primary School. (Second Age Group)

Secondary Schools.

- e) During the first year.
- f) During the last year of compulsory attendance at School. (Third Age Group)
- g) During each subsequent year of remaining at school after compulsory school age.

The number of pupils examined at the Schools during the year was as follows:—

Primary Schools.

a) Entrants	...	...	...	...	2343
b and c) Other Periodic Inspections	...	...	...	...	3828
d) Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	1367

Secondary Schools.

e) Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	1350
f and g) Other Periodic Inspections	...	...	...	...	1851
Colman Road Special School for E.S.N. Pupils	...	...	...	...	94
Earlham Nursery School	...	...	...	...	206
Total	...	...	...	...	11039

(a) PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

There are 39 Primary Schools (21 Infant Departments, 17 Junior Departments and 1 combined Junior and Infant School) with 6,623 children in attendance in the Infant Departments, 6,506 in the Junior Departments, and 298 in the combined Junior and Infant School.

During the year, one new school was opened, namely the Lakenham Infant School. On 10th February, 1953, the Cavell Infant School was closed, the premises being occupied by the Junior School.

The facts disclosed by Medical Inspection during the year and the total results attained were as follows:—

Defect or Disease.	“Specials” at		Total Defects.	Referred for Treat- ment.	Total Defects† Treated.	Total Defects Cured
	Periodic Inspec- tions.	School or Clinic.				
Skin ...	184	461	645	593	4100	3971
Eye:						
Vision and Squint	396	217	613	490	437	215
Other ...	71	61	132	113	321	280 (Glasgow prescribed)
Ear:						
Hearing ...	39	22	61	38	41	3
Otitis Media ...	38	23	61	49	73	38
Other ...	9	59	68	59	146	138
Nose or Throat ...	792	135	927	380	644	563
Speech ...	91	21	112	62	168	54
Cervical Glands ...	201	29	230	47	56	7
Heart and Circulation ...	153	15	168	127	112	10
Lungs ...	114	45	159	111	186	18
Developmental:						
Hernia ...	78	4	82	22	16	16
Other ...	112	3	115	12	13	10
Orthopædic:						
Posture ...	40	9	49	24	42	11
Flat Foot ...	73	6	79	54	93	22
Other ...	449	12	461	204	304	111
Nervous System:						
Epilepsy ...	33	3	36	18	27	—
Other ...	120	35	155	66	93	10
Psychological:						
Developmental ...	121	26	147	120	133	—
Stability ...	38	3	41	3	121	21
Malnutrition ...	244	6	250	141	167	6
Other ...	357	286	643	538	800*	296

*Includes 3 cases of Rheumatism treated (none cured).

†These columns include cases referred from previous years, cases treated by the School Nurses at District Minor Ailments Clinics, etc.

It is known that 7 pupils were operated on for Squint, 16 for Hernia, 20 had Appendicectomy, 3 had Mastoidectomy, and 4 had Antrostomy performed.

(b) SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

There are 15 Secondary Modern Schools, 2 Secondary Grammar Schools—one for boys and one for girls—a Junior Technical School for boys, and a Junior Art School (for boys and girls).

At the end of the year, 879 boys and 767 girls were attending the Secondary Grammar Schools, 274 boys were attending the Junior Technical School, 59 boys and girls were attending the Junior Art School, and 4,026 boys and girls were attending the Secondary Modern Schools.

Examinations were carried out during the first year of the child as a secondary school pupil, during the last year of compulsory attendance at school, and during each subsequent year of remaining at school after compulsory school age.

The arrangements for carrying out medical inspections are similar to those which obtain in the Primary Schools.

At the request of the Governors, medical inspection is also carried out at the Notre Dame High School for Girls, a school not under the jurisdiction of the Local Education Authority.

At the end of the year, 657 pupils were attending this school.

The facts disclosed by Medical Inspection during the year and the total results attained were as follows:—

Defect or Disease.	Periodic Inspections		"Specials" at	Total Defects.	Referred for Treatment.	Total Defects† Treated.	Total Defects† Cured
	(a) Notre Dame School.	(b) All other Secondary Schools.					
Skin	3	66	248	317	285	1659	1571
Eye:							
Vision and Squint	23	295	224	542	494	425	249
Other	—	22	32	54	45	151	136
Ear:							
Hearing	—	6	5	11	9	15	1
Otitis Media	—	15	6	21	16	22	9
Other	—	4	30	34	33	71	65
Nose or Throat	3	66	43	112	69	125	97
Speech	—	4	1	5	4	41	12
Cervical Glands	—	10	10	20	9	14	8
Heart and Circulation	—	47	8	55	45	41	1
Lungs	—	25	11	36	26	49	3
Developmental:							
Hernia	—	3	1	4	4	2	2
Other	2	22	5	29	18	7	—
Orthopædic:							
Posture	1	95	5	101	53	79	8
Flat Foot	1	50	3	54	40	74	23
Other	7	67	17	91	54	110	32
Nervous System:							
Epilepsy	—	11	—	11	5	14	—
Other	—	25	7	32	19	28	4
Psychological:							
Developmental	1	2	2	5	—	2	—
Stability	—	3	1	4	3	100	24
Malnutrition	—	77	4	81	27	82	1
Other	5	85	98	188	138	214*	90

*Includes 2 cases of Rheumatism treated (none cured).

†These columns include cases referred from previous years, cases treated by the School Nurses at District Minor Ailments Clinics, etc.

It is known that 2 pupils were operated on for Hernia, 8 for Appendicitis, and 1 had an Antrostomy performed.

The following table shows the number of pupils found to be suffering from certain defects or diseases. For comparison the figures for 1952 are also given. (This table includes pupils attending the Nursery School).

				Number requiring treatment:—			
Defect or Disease.				1953.		1952.	
				Prim.	Sec.	Total	
Scabies	...	...	...	2	—	2	3
Impetigo	...	...	...	19	2	21	20
Ringworm of Scalp			...	9	2	11	14
„ „ Body			...	16	4	20	22
Other skin diseases			...	210	92	302	327
Blepharitis	...	...	...	45	12	57	69
Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	27	11	38	27
Defective Vision and Squint	...		...	494	494	988	931
Defective Hearing	...	...	...	38	9	47	55
Discharging ears	...	...	...	49	16	65	49
Other ear diseases	...	...	...	59	33	92	62
Orthopædic defects			...	296	147	443	386
Cardiovascular conditions	...		...	128	45	173	131
Rheumatism (incl. Chorea)	...		...	5	3	8	4

(4) TREATMENT.

CHURCHMAN HOUSE CLINICS.

Schoolchildren with minor ailments, including discharging ears, from the central part of the City, are seen at the Central Clinic at Churchman House each morning, including Saturday. There is no clinic in the afternoon.

Since Monday, 13th April, 1953, a Medical Officer has been in attendance only on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday morning of each week, instead of every morning, and at these times children from all parts of the city requiring medical advice are seen. On the remaining weekday mornings a School Nurse is in attendance, between 9 and 10.30 a.m.

There is also a Special Clinic for children on Saturday mornings, at which children requiring special consideration are seen.

5,305 attendances were made during the year at the Minor Ailments Clinics, and the Saturday morning "Special" Clinics at Churchman House, exclusive of attendances for treatment of discharging ears. This compares with 6,778 attendances made in 1952.

DISTRICT CLINICS.

These clinics, twenty-one in number, were held during the year at the centres listed below.

<i>Centre.</i>	<i>Times.</i>
Alderman Jex School	... Monday, 4-4.30 p.m., and Thursday—3.45-4.30 p.m.
Angel Road School	... Tuesday—3.45-4.30 p.m.
Catton Grove School	... Monday and Thursday—10—12 noon. Tuesday and Wednesday 10.45—12 noon.
Cavell School	... Tuesday and Thursday—3.15-4.30 p.m.
Clarkson School	... Monday and Thursday—11.15-12 noon.
Colman Road Special School	Monday to Friday (inclusive)—9.30-11 a.m.
Dowson School	... Tuesday—9.30-10.30 a.m. and Friday—10.45-12 noon.
Earlham Hall School	... Monday and Thursday—10.30—11 a.m.
George White School	... Tuesday and Thursday—2.45-3.30 p.m. Wednesday—3.15-4.30 p.m., and Friday, 4-4.30 p.m.
Gurney and Henderson School	Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday—11.15-12 noon.
Horn's Lane School	... Wednesday—2-3 p.m.
Lakenham School	... Monday, Wednesday and Friday—3.15-4.30 p.m.
Larkman Lane School	... Monday to Friday (inclusive)—9.30-11 a.m.
Mousehold Avenue School	... Tuesday and Thursday—2-2.30 p.m.
Nelson Street School	... Tuesday and Thursday—11.15-12 noon.
Norman School	... Monday, Wednesday and Friday—9.30-10.30 a.m. Thursday, 10.45-12 noon.
North Earlham School	... Monday, Wednesday and Friday—11.15-12 noon.

<i>Centre.</i>	<i>Times.</i>
Stuart School ...	Monday and Friday, 3.15-3.45 p.m., and Tuesday and Thursday, 2-3 p.m.
Wickswood School ...	Monday and Friday—2-3 p.m.
Vellesley School ...	Monday, Wednesday and Friday—2-3 p.m.
West Earlham School ...	Monday and Thursday—11.15-12 noon.

At these, the nurses treat discharging ears, minor injuries, septic sores, etc. As there is no medical officer in attendance, the nurses are instructed to refer all cases where medical advice is considered necessary to the Central Clinic at Churchman House, on either Monday, Wednesday or Saturday morning, and all cases are told to attend there during the school holidays, when the District Clinics are closed.

36924 attendances were made at these clinics during the year exclusive of attendances for treatment of discharging ears.

The following is a summary of the defects treated :—

	Churchman House Clinic.		District Clinics.	
	No. of Pupils Dis- Treated. charged.		No. of Pupils Dis- Treated. charged.	
Ringworm of the Head ...	—	—	—	—
Ringworm of the Body ...	22	21	6	6
Impetigo ...	12	12	33	33
Other Skin Diseases ...	157	104	1880	1860
Minor Eye Defects (Conjuncti- vitis, Blepharitis, Styes, etc.)	78	68	340	340
Otorrhœa ...	17	13	47	23
Ear Defects (Wax, Boils, etc.)	50	48	149	142
Enlarged Glands ...	3	3	19	15
Defects of Nose and Throat ...	16	16	113	111
Miscellaneous (Minor Injuries, Bruises, Sores, Chilblains, etc.)	316	313	3123	3078
Other Defects and Diseases ...	33	32	50	50

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE.

The Principal School Dental Officer reports:—

For the first time for several years the vacancies for Dental Officers have all been filled, bringing the number up to five. On 2nd and 9th February, Mr. A. M. Wilson and Mr. S. H. Brennan respectively commenced duties, and on 1st April Mrs. M. Wilson joined the staff.

Mr. Brennan relinquished his duties on 5th July, and on 14th September this vacancy was filled by Mr. J. Forrester, who unfortunately only stayed until 31st December, having accepted another appointment.

In consequence of these changes the number of Dental Officers for the whole year was equivalent to 4.25.

The Oral Hygienist left on 10th January, and was not replaced owing to lack of accommodation.

As there are only four surgeries at 36, Unthank Road, dental equipment was installed at the Tuckswood Community Centre and one Dental Officer was responsible for the inspection and treatment of children at schools in that area.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

Owing to the increased staff a start was made with inspection at schools, and during the year 5077 children were inspected, of whom 3285 were referred for treatment. 5151 children (casuals) were inspected at the clinic, and of these 4404 received treatment. The total number of children treated during the year, including casuals, rose to 5414, the number of attendances being 13947, which is easily the largest number ever recorded.

The number of sessions devoted to treatment in 1953 was 1968, which works out at just over 7 attendances per session. In the preceding year there were 11.3 attendances per session, the reason for this being that with only two Dental Officers much more time was devoted to the inspection and emergency treatment of casuals. In the year under review, when five Dental Officers were employed for part of that period, more time could be given to conservative work, which takes longer and consequently fewer patients attended for treatment per session.

The figures show that in 1953, 346 more fillings were done per Dental Officer than in 1952.

7839 fillings were inserted in permanent teeth and 102 in temporary teeth, making a total of 7941.

1862 permanent teeth were extracted, of which 160 were for orthodontic purposes, and 6411 temporary teeth were extracted.

The number of general anæsthetics administered was 3622.

The number of "other operations" was 2310.

This term comprises treatment of teeth other than extractions and fillings, and consisted of dressings to relieve toothache, and painting with silver nitrate solution to arrest caries in temporary teeth. Also 110 root dressings were inserted, when the tooth can only be saved by the removal of the pulp or nerve, mostly in anterior teeth. 699 visits for regulation of teeth were included in the total, and also 130 X-Rays.

The following is a summary of the number of cases seen, and work done by the Oral Hygienist during the period 1st to 10th January, 1953:—

			Children under 15 years.	Adults.
New Patients treated	...	...	1	—
Patients for whom treatment completed			6	6
Patients' discharged as failing to complete treatment	...	...	—	—
Attendances	...	...	7	8
Appointments not kept	...	...	1	1
Treatments carried out (scaling and polishing)	...	...	7	8
Time spent on group talks		...	—	—
Time spent on instruction to individual patients	...	...	1hr. 10mins.	1hr. 20mins.

TREATMENT AT THE DENTAL CLINIC.

School Children.

(Primary, Secondary Modern
and Secondary Grammar)

	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945
No. Examined at School	5077	—	488	946	1982	3152	5520	4459	4206
No. Treated, including "Specials"	5414	3936	3930	3582	3551	3473	3267	3174	3186
Total number of attendances at the Clinic	13947	9720	9174	8526	9874	10352	9086	8621	6636
No. of Fillings	7941	3044	2960	3759	5129	6573	6051	6189	3545
No. of Teeth Extracted	8273	6449	6417	5372	5626	4598	3940	4137	4034
No. of Administrations of General Anaesthetics	3622	3096	2834	2248	2181	1635	1358	1499	1500
No. of Other Operations	2310	1369	1300	1467	1504	2367	2303	2912	1838

National Health Service.

Mothers—

New Cases Treated	183	173	229	349	283	311	327	313	285
Total number of Attendances at the Clinic	778	735	861	1336	1570	1885	1663	1293	1003
No. of Teeth Extracted	459	397	551	552	620	619	736	821	982
No. of Fillings	412	328	359	807	1134	1344	1150	833	373
No. of Other Operations	314	322	311	501	587	861	622	616	439
No. of Dentures Provided	59	94	80	83	120	124	142	150	118
No. of Administrations of General Anaesthetics	67	76	74	86	93	87	97	124	245

*Children under 5 years of
age who attend no School—*

	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945
New Cases Treated ...	302	344	386	316	190	121	122	85	92
Total number of Attendances at the Clinic ...	406	412	447	376	278	186	182	114	108
No. of Teeth Extracted ...	551	703	704	589	391	227	251	180	190
No. of Fillings ...	47	11	26	12	27	6	} 27	18	7
No. of Other Operations ...	82	3	6	22	18	35			
No. of Administrations of General Anæsthetics ...	304	380	364	271	179	132	111	89	90

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC.

120 sessions were held by the Ophthalmic Specialist during the year at Churchman House.

410 Primary, 1 Nursery and 413 Secondary school pupils and 55 children under 5 years of age who attended no school were examined, and glasses were prescribed in the following cases:—Primary, 205; Nursery, 1; Secondary, 247; Children under 5 years of age, 17.

TREATMENT OF OTORRHŒA.

As with other minor ailments, children suffering from otorrhœa who attend schools near the centre of the City are treated at the Central Clinic at Churchman House, while those on the outskirts are treated at the District Clinics.

The cases treated have come to our notice through various agencies, but chiefly through the School Medical Staff and Head Teachers.

When considered advisable, cases are referred for examination by the specialist at the Out-patient Department of the Jenny Lind and Norfolk and Norwich Hospitals and treatment continued or modified according to his findings.

10 new cases were referred to the Ear Specialist during the year. 1 case recurred and 8 continued under treatment or observation from the previous year. At the end of the year 10 cases which had been seen by the Ear Specialist were still under observation and treatment.

49 additional cases, not referred to the Ear Specialist, were also treated during the year.

92 treatments were given at the Central Clinic at Churchman House, and 758 at the District Minor Ailments Clinics.

The following table shows the total number of cases of otorrhœa in school children treated by the local authority and otherwise during the last eight years:—

1946	...	102
1947	...	177
1948	...	138
1949	...	73
1950	...	62
1951	...	75
1952	...	87
1953	...	95

CARDIAC CLINIC.

Facilities exist for the local authority to send children of school age and under to a Cardiac Clinic held on the first Monday afternoon of each month (August excepted) at the Jenny Lind Hospital in the charge of Dr. W. A. Oliver, M.B.E.

Appointments are made through the School Health Service, and the School Nurses visit in advance, to obtain environmental reports. The clinic arrangements are made by the Regional Hospital Board.

During the year 30 schoolchildren (including 7 new cases) were examined and the following diagnoses were made:—

		New Cases.	Old Cases.
Atrial Septal Defect	... ..	—	5
Ventricular Septal Defect	... ..	—	2
Organic Heart Disease (Congenital)		3	6
Patent Ductus Arteriosus	... ..	—	1
Rheumatic Heart Disease	... ..	1	1
Rheumatic Mitral Disease	... ..	—	3
Mild Sub-Aortic Stenosis	... ..	1	—
Systolic Murmur	... ..	2	4
Paroxysmal Tachycardia	... ..	—	1

20 of these children were permitted to do drill and games without restriction, 9 were debarred from competitive sport, and 1 was debarred from all organised physical activities.

4 children under school age were also examined, including 2 new cases. 1 was recommended for hospital treatment, the activities of the remainder were unrestricted.

They were found to be suffering from the following effects:—

		New Cases.	Old Cases.
Cyanotic Heart Disease	... ..	—	1
Organic Heart Disease (Congenital)		1	1
Cardiomegaly	... ..	1	—

RINGWORM.

No. of Cases Treated.

		Local Authority.	Otherwise.	Total.
Ringworm Scalp	...	—	21	21
Ringworm Body	...	28	3	31

The outbreak of Ringworm of the Scalp which commenced in May, 1952, continued into 1953 with 4 new cases notified in January, and one in each of the months of February, April, June, July, September, October and December, making a total of 11 new cases altogether. (4 Primary Boys, 5 Primary Girls, and 2 Secondary Modern Boys.) The cases were scattered about in different parts of the city.

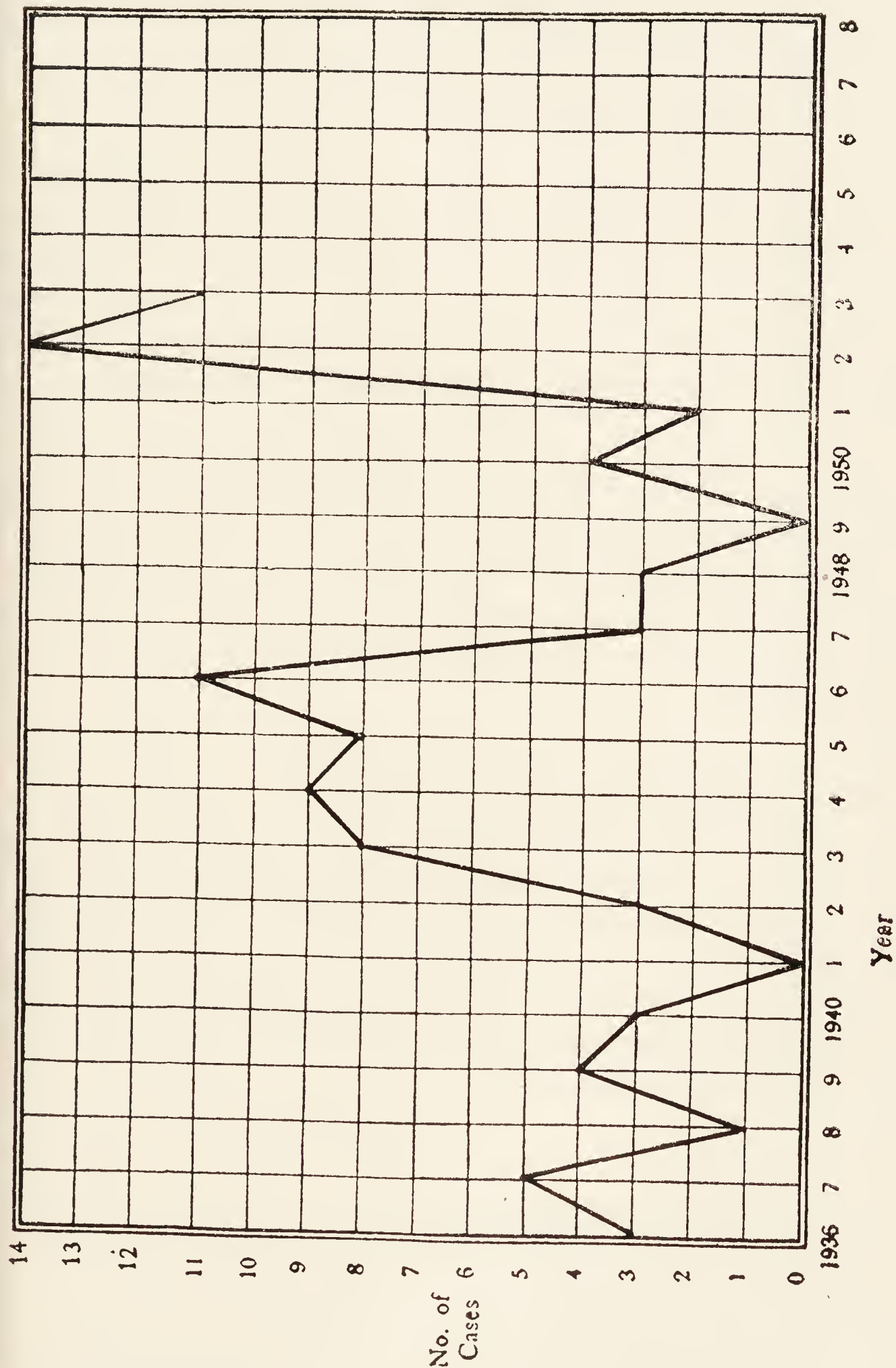
Of these, 5 received treatment by X-Ray at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, 4 of whom were declared cured by the end of the year. The 6 other cases were all treated by ointment at the Jenny Lind Hospital, and of these, 5 were declared cured by the end of the year.

7 boys and three girls who commenced treatment in 1952 were declared cured early in 1953.

Early in the year a Woods Lamp was purchased by the Local Education Authority to assist in the recognition of early cases, and 20 visits were paid to 15 school departments during the year.

3 new cases were discovered in children under 5 years of age. All were treated by ointment at the Jenny Lind Hospital, and 1 was still unfit at the end of the year.

4 children under 5 years of age who commenced treatment in 1952 were declared cured early in 1953.



ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.

The Local Authority's Orthopædic Scheme, which commenced in June, 1936, has, since the beginning of April, 1953, been absorbed into the Hospital Scheme.

Under the former scheme, clinics were held at the local hospitals by arrangement with the Hospital Authorities on Wednesday afternoons, and children suffering from orthopædic defects, whether of school age or under, were referred to these clinics by the Doctors from School Medical Inspections, School Clinics, Infant Welfare Centres and the Chest Clinic.

Under the present arrangement these clinics have been discontinued, the Orthopædic Surgeons agreeing to see a number of additional city patients at each of their out-patient clinics. The initial appointments are sent to the parents from the School Health Department, and the Hospital Authorities report on all new cases seen, as well as send final reports, and information regarding defaulters.

With regard to the supply of surgical boots and instruments, this treatment is now arranged through the hospital. A certain number of orders for the wedging of footwear has continued to be issued from the department, however, in the case of children seen just before the absorption of the Scheme, and who had not become due for re-examination under the new arrangements. These orders were made on forms issued by the Ministry of Pensions, which accepts financial responsibility under the National Health Service Act, 1946.

SCHOOL CASES.

60 new cases (Primary) and 37 new cases (Secondary) were referred during the year, while 142 Primary and 64 Secondary cases were discharged as fit. 374 Primary and 145 Secondary scholars continued treatment from the previous year. 8 were treated in Orthopædic Hospitals and 10 in General Hospitals.

The following table shows the treatment recommended and the results obtained by the end of the year:—

Primary.

Recommendation.	No.		No.	
	Recommended. New.	Old.	Discharged. New.	Old.
Exercises at School, Hospital, etc.	7	35	2	7
Exercises and wedges in footwear	13	43	—	9
Wedges in footwear ...	31	168	3	51
Wedges and Night Splints ...	3	37	—	23
Night Splints ...	—	6	—	2
Plaster and Strapping Correction	—	1	—	1
Surgical Boots and/or instruments	—	3	—	1
Operations, etc., at Hospitals (Out-patient and In-patient)	1	17	1	3
Electrical Treatment ...	1	1	1	1
No treatment necessary ...	4	63	3	34
TOTALS ...	60	374	10	132

Secondary.

Recommendation.	No.		No.	
	Recommended. New.	Old.	Discharged. New.	Old.
Exercises at School, Hospital, etc.	10	34	—	10
Exercises and wedges in footwear	4	32	1	21
Wedges in footwear ...	6	29	—	10
Wedges and Night Splints ...	3	9	—	1
Plaster and Strapping Correction	—	—	—	—
Electrical Treatment ...	—	2	—	1
Surgical Boots and/or instruments	—	8	—	1
Operations etc. at Hospitals (Out- patient and In-patient) ...	4	6	1	1
No treatment necessary ...	10	25	5	12
TOTALS ...	37	145	7	57
GRAND TOTALS ...	97	519	17	189

The following table shows the diagnosis of the aforementioned cases :—

Diagnosis.	New Cases (in 1953).		Old Cases (Prior to 1953).		TOTAL	
	Primary.	Second-ary.	Primary.	Second-ary.	Primary.	Second-ary.
Posture ...	5	6	34	25	39	31
Flat Foot ...	14	7	80	43	94	50
Other ...	41	24	260	77	301	101
TOTALS ...	60	37	374	145	434	182

With regard to slight postural defects which are so prevalent amongst scholars attending the Secondary Grammar Schools special exercises are conducted for these children by the Gymnastic Teachers.

The following table shows the number of days spent in Institutions by orthopædic cases during the year :—

	School Cases.
Norfolk and Norwich Hospital ...	45
Jenny Lind Hospital ...	50
Melton Lodge ...	701
St. Vincent's Orthopædic Hospital ...	355
TOTAL ...	1151

CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE.

78 new cases and 101 cases continuing treatment from 1952 were seen at the Clinic during the year and the following recommendations were made and results obtained :—

Recommendation.	No. Recommended.		No. Discharged.	
	New.	Old.	New.	Old.
Wedges in footwear ...	38	55	1	7
Operations etc. at Hospitals (Out-patient and In-patient) ...	—	2	—	2
Exercises and Night Splints ...	1	5	—	5
Exercises ...	14	17	2	6
Anti-rachitic Treatment ...	4	—	1	—
Surgical Instruments ...	—	—	—	—
Night Splints ...	—	—	—	—
Wedges and Night Splints ...	13	8	—	2
Wedges and Exercises ...	1	1	—	—
Wedges and Electrical Treatment ...	1	—	1	—
No treatment necessary ...	6	13	5	3
TOTALS ...	78	101	10	25

The diagnosis of these cases was as follows :—

		New Cases.	Old Cases.	TOTAL.
Posture	... ..	—	—	—
Flat Foot	... ..	10	16	26
Other	... ..	68	85	153
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTALS	... ..	78	101	179
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

UNCLEANLINESS.

An Authorised Person visits the schools periodically for the purpose of examining children for uncleanness.

Under Section 73 of the Norwich Corporation Act, 1933, this person reports to this office any children she may find whose persons or clothing are in a verminous or filthy condition, and they are immediately excluded from school.

An informal notice acquainting the parent of the position is given to each child at the time of exclusion, with instructions that when the child is clean a certificate of fitness should be obtained either from the Family Doctor, or from the Medical Officer or Nurse at the nearest Minor Ailments Clinic.

As soon as possible after a child has been excluded, the School Nurse visits the parent and gives instructions as to the best method of cleansing, and also endeavours to persuade any contacts to attend for examination. The standard adopted is that if a single nit or louse is seen, the child is excluded. Similar action is taken in any case found by a doctor during medical inspection or at the Clinic.

The School Nurses and other authorised persons made 46066 examinations in the Primary Schools, and 11946 in the Secondary Modern Schools during the year. 89 Primary and 22 Secondary Modern School scholars were found unclean during the course of these examinations.

2292 examinations were made during the year by the School Nurses in the Secondary Grammar School (Girls), 2 scholars being found unclean.

The following table shows the number of children excluded at the Primary and Secondary Modern Schools and the results obtained :—

	1953.	1952.	1951.
No. of examinations of children by the School Nurses ...	58012	58809	44031
*Total number of instances of infestation ...	139	133	160
*Total number of Individual Children concerned ...	132	126	150
*Total number of cases voluntarily cleansed ...	71	23	36
*Total number of cases compulsorily cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority ...	—	57	84
*Total number of cases cleansed at clinic at parents' request ...	68	53	40
*Total number of cases not cleansed (left school, under age, etc.) ...	—	—	—

*These figures include the cases found by the School Medical Officers and the School Nurses.

Of the total schoolchild population, 0.7% were found during the year to have verminous heads.

No children were excluded on account of uncleanness of clothing during the year.

Head Teachers notify the department of the names and addresses of any children who have been excluded from school for uncleanness.

With a view to promoting cleanliness in the schools, "Sacker Hygienic Combs" and bottles of D.D.T. hair emulsion are issued from the Department free of charge to parents.

SPEECH THERAPY.

The Speech Therapist is employed by the Local Education Authority for 8 sessions weekly.

Cases are referred by the doctors from School Medical Inspections, School Clinics and Infant Welfare Centres; by the School Nurses, the Head Teachers, and occasionally by the Hospitals Medical Staff.

During the year, 12 school children and 1 child under school age suffering from stammer, and 60 school children and 4 children

under school age suffering from other forms of speech defect were referred for treatment as new cases.

A total of 50 school children and 1 child under school age suffering from stammer, and 161 school children and 5 children under school age with other speech defects received treatment, of whom 8 school children suffering from stammer, and 45 school children and 1 child under school age with other speech defects were discharged as fit.

At the end of the year cases were attending the centres as follows:—

Norman Centre (Monday morning)	...	...	6
Catton Grove Centre (Monday morning)	...	...	11
Churchman House Centre (Monday afternoon)	...	...	14
Stuart Centre (Wednesday morning)	...	...	15
Churchman House Centre (Wednesday afternoon)	...	...	15
North Earlham Centre (Thursday morning)	...	...	10
Larkman Lane Centre (Thursday afternoon)	...	...	24
Colman Road Centre (Friday morning)	...	...	13
Tuckswood Centre (Friday morning)	...	...	5
Churchman House Centre (Friday afternoon)	...	...	11

Occasional visits were also paid to other schools for consultations with Head Teachers.

In addition, 13 cases were under observation only, and 6 cases who had been suggested as suitable for treatment were awaiting an initial interview with the Speech Therapist.

A total of 2504 attendances were made at the Centres during the year by school children, and 120 by children under school age.

The Speech Therapist reports as follows:—

“‘Miss So-and-so has done wonders with that case.’ We all have this said of our work from time to time, but it is not really the result of any single worker, rather it is the way in which every member of the team has co-operated with teachers and parents.

“During the past year the Speech Therapist has had greater opportunities in co-operating with workers in other branches of the Health Service. For many years there have been frequent opportunities to work with Sisters and Nurses at the Jenny Lind Hospital, but during the last year regular sessions with the Consultants have greatly helped the work, especially with Plastic Surgery cases. Visits to the Hearing Aid Clinic and co-operation with the technicians there have helped with the work among hard of hearing cases in our schools.

"As always the dentists have co-operated with the Speech Therapist. Irregularities of the teeth often make it impossible for children to say consonants of the lingua-palatal group, and their work in correcting a bite or in the extraction of irregular teeth has given many children clearer sibilants. Health Visitors and School Nurses, as well as Teachers, refer cases needing speech treatment and give useful points in the children's background and history. Teachers can help very much by following the lines of practice suggested for correcting voice and speech defects. The Child Guidance staff have shared some of the problem cases among stammerers.

"The School Medical Officers' are constantly behind all the work of the Speech Therapist, suggesting severe and less severe cases for her handling, and advising on medical matters."

CHILD GUIDANCE.

The Child Guidance Clinic has been administered since 1942 by the Psychiatric Services of the City of Norwich, in conjunction with the Education and Health Committees.

During the year, 121 Primary and 100 Secondary school children were treated at the Clinic, which is held in premises at Surrey Street.

27 other children (under school age, private schools, etc.) also received treatment.

(5) INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year a revised guide to the incubation and exclusion periods of the commoner infectious diseases was introduced after approval by the Minister of Education. It had been previously submitted for approval by the Local Medical Committee and the Education Committee.

SONNE DYSENTERY.

On Saturday, the 14th November, it came to my notice from notifications from General Practitioners that cases of Diarrhoea were occurring in children attending the Lakenham Infant School.

On Monday, the 16th November, the school was visited and information was obtained as to any children who had been absent recently with Diarrhoea. These were followed up together with fresh cases reported and stool specimens obtained for bacteriological examination. The teaching staff, meals assistants and caretaker, were also investigated. The infecting organism proved to be *S. Dysenteriae Sonnei*.

Three teachers were found to be infected and were excluded until cleared. One teacher already absent with Diarrhoea, found

to have negative stools, was also excluded until two more negatives were obtained. Stools from the meals assistants and caretaker were negative.

The number of positive cases found in the school between 14th November and the closing of the school for the Christmas vacation was 3 teachers and 39 pupils. In addition there were 66 associated cases; 17 school children and 49 others. The total number of contacts excluded was 14.

This school is an isolated unit and has no other schools directly adjoining it. It was decided, therefore, in order to avoid spread to other schools in the area through family contacts, that all such contacts should be excluded from school until the case was clear. The result of this action was very satisfactory as no spread to other schools in the area had occurred up to the end of the year.

This epidemic died out at the end of the term mainly due to the hygienic measures taken in the school by the Head Teacher and her staff.

A total of 49 cases in other schools about the city was also notified during the course of the year.

EPIDEMIC VOMITING.

This condition is now recognised as a definite entity and is considered in all probability to be due to a virus.

The incubation period is short; it seldom seems to exceed 24-48 hours. The disease is of short duration and is not severe, the infected person usually has a sharp bout of vomiting commencing very frequently in the early hours of the morning; in some instances there may be some abdominal discomfort and very occasionally diarrhoea. Those affected are usually quite well again within 24 hours or less and in cases occurring in school children they are frequently never off school.

Several small outbreaks of what appeared to be Epidemic Vomiting came to my notice in the late autumn of the year, and one at Thorpe Hamlet Primary School (264 Junior and 203 infants) was notable because of the number of children involved.

The first cases were reported from the Junior Section of the school on the 1st October and the outbreak very soon spread to the Infant Section.

Between the 1st and 20th October, 93 cases were reported, 2 Juniors and 67 Infants. It is highly probable that other cases occurred but were never reported.

Amongst the Juniors 9 vomited during the night and 17 at various times during the day; amongst the Infants no definite figures of the times of vomiting are available but it is known that a considerable number of the children vomited at night.

In 14 instances it is known that vomiting occurred in other members of the affected child's household.

Stools were checked in a number of cases but no organism of the enteric group found.

GENERAL.

There were no cases of Diphtheria among school children.

Notifications of Scarlet Fever in schoolchildren increased from 230 to 279. From investigation of contacts at home and at school 84 nasal carriers of the hæmolytic streptococcus were detected among school children, and of these 83 had been cleared by the end of the year.

354 cases of Measles in schoolchildren were notified, compared with 1445 in the previous year. The only Infant School to show a sharp increase in this disease was Mousehold Avenue (44 cases against 2 in 1952).

Whooping Cough cases in schoolchildren notified or reported from other sources numbered 247, an increase of 34 on the previous year's figure.

7 new notifications were received during the year of children suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis; 3 of the children were aged 5 years, 1 aged 6, 1 aged 8, and 2 aged 13 years. One of the children was admitted to a Sanatorium; the remainder had primary infections.

7 children were notified as suffering from Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis (all Cervical Glands).

14 cases of Pneumonia in schoolchildren were notified compared with 25 in 1952.

Food poisoning in schoolchildren was down by 2 (5 compared with 7) and there was a drop in the number of cases of Infective Hepatitis from 8 to 7.

4 children were notified as suffering from Acute Poliomyelitis (3 paralytic and 1 non-paralytic) Of these, 1 case was notified in August, 1 in September, and 2 in December. Of the paralytic cases, one, a girl, died shortly after having been notified; one girl suffered from wasting and loss of power of the left leg, and early in 1954 was placed on the list of the Visiting Teacher; one boy on discharge from hospital in January, 1954, had slight wasting of the right calf, but walked well without a limp, and was later allowed to return to school.

Amongst children attending Private Schools, 5 cases of Scarlet Fever, 8 of Measles, 3 of Whooping Cough, 2 of Dysentery, 1 of Infective Hepatitis, 2 of Acute Poliomyelitis (1 paralytic case notified in May, and 1 non-paralytic case in November); 1 of Pneumonia, 1 of Food Poisoning; 1 of Pulmonary and 1 of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis (Abdomen) were notified.

(6) PROVISION OF MEALS.

Mid-day meals are provided by the Local Education Authority to all school children whose parents request these. From time to time the School Medical Officers also put forward cases where they think meals would particularly benefit.

During the year 2 Primary and 1 Secondary Modern school children were recommended under these arrangements.

The percentage of children in school having school meals is about 32, and about 86% take their ration of milk.

In 1942 the Education Committee inaugurated a scheme whereby children receiving meals could attend at the Dining Rooms during the holidays. The arrangements were continued throughout the year, with results as shown in the following table:—

Easter Vacation.

398 children attended out of 494 (80%) who expressed the wish to attend.

Whitsun Vacation.

322 out 422 (76%).

Autumn Vacation.

343 out of 462 (74%).

Summer Vacation.

286 out of 420 (68%).

Christmas Vacation.

294 out of 381 (77%).

Since September, 1946, school milk has been provided free of charge in all grant-aided Primary and Secondary Schools, under the terms of Circular 119 of the Ministry of Education, dated 22nd July, 1946. The permitted quantity of milk per pupil is maintained

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED, 1953.

SCHOOLS.	Number on Roll.	DIPHTHERIA.			SCARLET FEVER.		MEASLES.		WHOOPING COUGH.		MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION.		PUL. T.B.	NON-PUL. T.B.	DYS-ENTERY.	JAUUNDICE.	AC. POLIO-MYELITIS.
		Cases.	Carriers.	Contacts.	Cases.	Contacts.	Cases.	Contacts.	Cases.	Contacts.	Cases.	Contacts.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.
Alderman Jex	386	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Angel Road	624	18	—	—	48	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Avenue Road	1170	8	—	—	2	—	6	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—
Bignold ...	594	14	—	—	13	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bull Close	269	5	—	—	57	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Catton Grove	512	14	—	—	1	—	15	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cavell ...	520	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Clarkson	513	3	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Colman Road	1018	28	—	—	2	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Crome ...	205	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dowson ...	634	7	—	—	3	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Earlham Hall	348	91	—	—	6	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	18	—	—
George White	633	13	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gurney ...	444	3	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heigham House	160	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Henderson	410	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Horn's Lane	274	7	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—
Lakenham	964	12	—	—	2	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	57	—	—
Larkman Lane	1014	16	—	—	11	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Model ...	249	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mousehold Avenue	289	6	—	—	44	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Nelson Street	373	13	—	—	53	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Norman ...	704	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1

as far as possible at one-third of a pint per day, except in the Colman Road Special School for Physically Handicapped Children and the Earlham Nursery School, where two-thirds of a pint daily is granted.

From 1st August, 1947, the Welfare Foods Scheme of the Ministry of Food has provided that one pint of milk daily at 11½d per pint should be available from registered suppliers all the year round for children between the ages of 5 and 16 who are unable by reason of disability of mind or body to attend school.

A number of invalid children under the Visiting Teacher have availed themselves of this scheme during the year.

(7) CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS, TEACHERS, WELFARE OFFICERS AND VOLUNTARY BODIES.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

The co-operation of parents, teachers, etc., has been received as in previous years.

Children who are sent to the School Dental Clinic by the Medical Officers, Head Teachers, School Nurses, etc., have to obtain the sanction, in writing, of their parents before treatment is carried out.

The following table shows the extent to which parents attended the periodic medical inspections at the Primary and Secondary Schools :—

Group.	No. of Pupils. Examined.	Percentage of Parents Present	
		1953.	1952.
Entrants	2343	2254 (96.6%)	96.0
Second Age Group...	1367	1087 (79.5%)	76.3
Third Age Group ...	1350	441 (32.7%)	30.7
Other Periodic Insps.	5679	4392 (77.3%)	73.8

At the Colman Road Special School for Educationally Subnormal children, of the 94 pupils examined, parents were present with 38 or 40.4%, and at the Nursery School of the 206 pupils examined, parents were present with 175 or 84.9%.

There has been no change in the arrangements for follow-up.

The co-operation of the Head Teachers and the Welfare Officers in sending children to the Clinics, and persuading parents to carry out treatment, etc., still continues.

The Invalid Children's Aid Association and the Inspectors for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children continued to render valuable assistance. Particulars of the cases dealt with by these Voluntary Associations are given on page 147.

(8) HANDICAPPED PUPILS.

These are referred to the School Medical Officer from various sources—the Teaching Staff, the Welfare Officers and School Nurses; occasionally they are found at the school medical inspections and clinics.

(a) RESIDENTIAL SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

All children who attend Residential Special Schools are examined by the School Medical Officer before they return after holidays.

BLIND PUPILS. 1 blind boy was admitted to the East Anglian School, Gorleston, during the year. 1 blind and 2 partially sighted boys were on the register at the end of the year, and 1 partially sighted boy was awaiting admission.

DEAF PUPILS. During the year 1 boy left the East Anglian School. 4 boys (3 deaf and 1 partially deaf) were admitted. At the end of the year 8 boys (7 deaf and 1 partially deaf) and 6 girls (5 deaf and 1 partially deaf) were on the register, and 2 deaf boys were awaiting admission. 1 partially deaf girl who had also been recommended for admission developed pulmonary tuberculosis and was admitted to the Kelling Children's Sanatorium.

1 girl was also admitted to the Mary Hare Grammar School for the deaf.

The following table shows the number of children for the past six years who were on the registers at the appropriate boarding special schools on 31st December each year:—

Year.	BLIND and PARTIALLY SIGHTED.			DEAF and PARTIALLY DEAF.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1948	2	—	2	6	3	9
1949	2	—	2	5	2	7
1950	1	—	1	5	3	8
1951	1	—	1	4	3	7
1952	2	—	2	5	6	11
1953	3	—	3	8	7	15

EPILEPTIC PUPILS. No children were in attendance during the year, and none was awaiting admission at the end of the year.

EDUCATIONALLY SUB-NORMAL PUPILS. Two girls were transferred from Boarding Special Schools to the Colman Road Special School (Section for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils) during the year. No pupils were in attendance at Boarding Special Schools at the end of the year, but one girl at the Colman Road Special School (Section for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils) was awaiting admission.

MALADJUSTED PUPILS. One boy continued residence at Colman Cottage Hostel, Cromer, during the year.

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED AND DELICATE PUPILS. One boy suffering from Asthma was admitted and later discharged from Boarding Special School during the year. No children were on the register of a Boarding Special School at the end of the year, but one boy suffering from Asthma, and one boy suffering from Pseudo-Hypertrophic Muscular Dystrophy were awaiting admission.

(b) DAY SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

EDUCATIONALLY SUB-NORMAL PUPILS.

These are accommodated at the Colman Road Special School for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils.

Educationally Sub-normal Pupils are referred to the School Medical Officer by the Education Department and by parents. Others are found at school medical inspection. They are admitted to the Special Day School, or in exceptional circumstances, may remain at ordinary schools, or where the home circumstances are unsatisfactory are recommended for Boarding Special School, but it is difficult to obtain a vacancy. Children who are ineducable are referred to the Local Health Authority.

Of the 38 new cases examined mentally during the year, 23 were referred by the Education Staff and 10 by the School Health Service. 11 children examined in previous years were re-examined during the year. 9 boys and 19 girls were recommended for admission to the Special Day School; 8 boys and 6 girls were recommended to be referred to the Local Health Authority as ineducable; 2 boys and 3 girls to remain at ordinary schools; 1 girl for admission to the Special Day School (Section for Physically Handicapped Pupils); 1 boy was certified unfit for school and was recommended for re-examination later.

In addition, 8 boys and 6 girls already attending the Special Day School were brought forward for special examination.

6 boys and 2 girls were recommended to be referred to the Local Health Authority for supervision on leaving school; 1 boy and 2 girls were recommended to continue in attendance at the Special Day School (E.S.N. Section); 1 boy and 2 girls were recommended to be referred to the Local Health Authority as educable.

57 boys and 52 girls (including 2 boys and 1 girl recorded under the heading of "Children Suffering from Multiple Defects" on page 164), were on the register at Colman Road Special School (Section for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils) at the end of the year, and 7 children were awaiting admission.

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED AND DELICATE PUPILS.

The arrangements for the admission of children to the Special Day School at Colman Road remain the same.

Beginning in September, remedial exercises for cases of asthma and bronchiectasis were conducted at the school by the School Nurse, the time devoted to these being steadily increased during the term. 14 were under treatment at the end of the year.

Towards the end of the year it was decided to limit the number on the register in 1954 to 100 children in 4 classes, and to institute a class for infant children, to deal with cases of primary pulmonary tuberculosis, bronchiectasis, asthma, etc. These are referred for admission by the Chest Specialist, Dr. P. H. Sutton, who also keeps them under observation.

During the year 58 boys and 59 girls came under the supervision of Dr. Riddel at this school. 5 boys and 10 girls were admitted. 22 boys and 11 girls were certified fit to attend ordinary schools, and in addition 2 girls were transferred to Secondary Grammar Schools and 1 girl to a Technical School. 3 boys and 2 girls left at the parents' request. 1 boy left the city, and 1 boy was transferred to the Visiting Teacher's List,

The facts disclosed by medical inspection at the Earlham Nursery School during the year, and the total results attained were as follows :—

Defect or Disease.	"Specials" at		Total Defects.	Referred for Treat- ment.	Total Defects Treated†.	Total Defects Cured†.
	Periodic Inspec- tions.	School or Clinic.				
Skin	4	—	4	2	3	—
Eye :						
Vision and Squint	5	—	5	4	1	1 (Glasses prescribed)
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ear :						
Hearing	1	—	1	—	—	—
Otitis Media	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nose or Throat ...	23	—	23	3	5	3
Speech	3	—	3	—	2	1
Cervical Glands ...	5	—	5	1	1	—
Heart and Circula- tion	2	—	2	1	1	—
Lungs	8	1	9	—	1	—
Developmental :						
Hernia	2	—	2	—	—	—
Other	6	—	6	—	—	—
Orthopædic :						
Posture	1	—	1	—	—	—
Flat Foot	7	—	7	5	1	—
Other	21	—	21	9	1	—
Nervous System :						
Epilepsy	2	—	2	1	1	—
Other	6	—	6	—	—	—
Psychological :						
Developmental ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stability	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malnutrition	1	—	1	1	1	—
Other	7	—	7	6	2	—

†These columns include cases referred from previous years, cases treated by the School Nurses at District Minor Ailments Clinics, etc.

(11) MISCELLANEOUS.

GENERAL CONDITION OF PUPILS. The following table shows the classification of the general condition of pupils inspected during the years 1948-1953 :—

Year.	A (Good).		B (Fair).		C (Poor).	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1948 ...	3366	34.2	5179	52.6	1299	13.2
1949 ...	3015	33.0	4776	52.3	1345	14.7
1950 ...	3415	35.1	4953	50.9	1355	14.0
1951 ...	3773	36.9	5204	50.9	1244	12.2
1952 ...	3738	39.0	4722	49.3	1122	11.7
1953 ...	4663	42.2	5195	47.1	1181	10.7

In May, 1953, the Education Committee decided that the quarterly systematic measuring and weighing by the Head Teachers of all school children might cease, unless specifically requested by the Principal School Medical Officer.

HOME VISITING. The following-up arrangements by the School Nurses, etc., have not been altered during the year. 411 home visits were recorded by the School Nurses in respect of children who had been advised to have medical treatment.

59 children were involved in families referred during the year by the Welfare Officers or by the School Medical Officers to the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

DEATHS. There were 5 recorded deaths of school children, 3 being due to accidents, compared with 8 in the previous year. The causes of death were :—

Accidental Drowning, 2; Asphyxia due to accidental fall of sand, 1; Medulloblastoma of Brain, 1; Bulbo-spinal Poliomyelitis, 1.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. I am informed that there were 307 cases of juvenile delinquency during the year. 291 boys and 16 girls—an increase of 74 cases.

REMAND HOMES. 19 boys and 2 girls were admitted during the year, compared with 22 boys and 4 girls in 1952.

INVALID CHILDREN'S AID ASSOCIATION. The Invalid Children's Aid Association continued to do valuable work by supplying Oil and Malt, Virol and Parrish's Food to children sent by the School Medical Officer. The cost of these is paid by the Education Authority, no contribution being made by the parent. During the year, 38 individual children were referred under this arrangement, and 36 lbs. of Oil and Malt, 14 lbs. of Virol, and 48 bottles of Parrish's Food were supplied.

DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICAL FOODS THROUGH THE INFANT WELFARE CENTRES. During the year, 1191 individual school children were supplied through the Infant Welfare Centres with a total of 2078 lbs. of Oil and Malt, 874 lbs. of Virol, 1177 eight-ounce bottles of Parrish's Food, 6 lbs. of Virolax, and 358 lbs. of Glucose; having been recommended for this either during the course of School Medical Inspection, or at one of the School Clinics. The cost is borne by the Education Committee.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS, ETC. Examinations have been made as follows:—150 newly appointed teachers; 2 teachers following prolonged absence owing to sickness; 50 students prior to commencing at college.

EXAMINATION OF CHILDREN TEMPORARILY RESIDENT IN THE CITY. 9 children, members of travelling entertainment troupes visiting Norwich, were medically examined upon arrival. 2 were found to be infested with head vermin, and were cleansed at the Clinic before admission to school. 43 re-examinations were made during the course of which 4 children were found to be infested with head vermin (6 offences).

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.
(Including Nursery and Open Air Schools.)

TABLE I.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

A.—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the prescribed groups—

Entrants	...	...	...	2343	
Second Age Group	...	...	...	1367	
				<hr/>	3710

Number of other Periodic Inspections ... 3828

Nursery School ... 206

Colman Road Special School (E.S.N. Section):—

Age	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
	3	4	9	8	5	10	10	14	16	13	2	94

Grand Total ...

7838

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections—

Primary Schools	...	...	...	1288
Nursery School	...	...	...	1
Colman Road Special School	...	...	...	131

Number of Re-inspections—

Primary Schools	...	...	...	5383
Nursery School	...	...	...	2
Colman Road Special School	...	...	...	1115

Grand Total ...

7920

C.—PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Number of INDIVIDUAL PUPILS found at Periodic Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding Dental Disease and infestation with Vermin).

(NOTE—No individual pupil recorded more than once in any column of this table.)

Age-groups. (1)	For Defective Vision (excluding Squint). (2)	For all other conditions recorded in Table 11A. (3)	Total Individual Pupils (4)
Nursery School ...	1	28	28
Entrants ...	16	463	474
Second Age Group ...	79	187	248
Other Periodic Insps.	78	740	790
Colman Road Special School (E.S.N. Sec.)	3	94	94
Grand Total ...	177	1512	1634

TABLE II.

A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN
THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1953.

Defect or Disease. (1)	Periodic Inspections. Number of Defects.		Special Inspections. Number of Defects.	
	Requiring Treatment. (2)	Requiring Observation but not Treatment. (3)	Requiring Treatment. (4)	Requiring Observation but not Treatment. (5)
Skin	144	44	451	10
Eye—				
Vision	177	58	183	6
Squint	110	56	24	4
Other	57	14	56	5
Ear—				
Hearing	20	20	18	4
Otitis Media	26	12	23	—
Other	5	4	54	5
Nose or Throat	274	541	109	26
Speech	46	48	16	5
Cervical Glands	26	180	22	7
Heart and Circulation	115	40	13	2
Lungs	87	55	44	2
Developmental—				
Hernia	19	61	3	1
Other	11	107	1	2
Orthopædic—				
Posture	16	25	8	1
Flat Foot	54	26	5	1
Other	202	268	11	1
Nervous System—				
Epilepsy	18	17	1	2
Other	40	86	26	9
Psychological—				
Developmental	98	23	22	4
Stability	13	25	3	—
Other	418	191	268	24

B.—CLASSIFICATION OF THE GENERAL CONDITION OF PUPILS
INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR IN AGE GROUPS UP TO
31st DECEMBER, 1953.

Age-Groups.	No. of Pupils Inspected.	A. (Good).		B. (Fair).		C. (Poor).	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Nursery School ...	206	72	34.9	113	54.9	21	10.2
Entrants ...	2343	972	41.5	1149	49.0	222	9.5
Second Age Group	1367	509	37.3	693	50.6	165	12.1
Other Periodic Insps.	3828	1645	43.0	1775	46.4	408	10.6
Colman Rd. Spec. School (E.S.N. Sec.)	94	29	30.8	42	44.7	23	24.5
TOTAL ...	7838	3227	41.2	3772	48.1	839	10.7

TABLE III.
INFESTATION WITH VERMIN.

- (i) Total number of examinations in the Schools by School Nurses and other authorised persons ... 46066
- (ii) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested:—
- (a) by School Nurses, etc. ... 84
- (b) by Medical Officers ... 18
- (iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944) ... Nil.
- (iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944) ... Nil.
- (v) Number of pupils cleansed at parents' request under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority ... 46
- (vi) Number of pupils cleansed by parents ... 56
- (vii) Average number of visits per school (department) made during the year by the School Nurses and other authorised persons ... 4.6

TABLE IV.

RETURN OF DEFECTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR ENDED
31st DECEMBER, 1953.

GROUP I.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Table III).

Defect or Disease	Number of Defects treated or under treatment during the year.	
	By the Authority.	Otherwise.
Ringworm—Scalp		
X-Ray Treatment	—	4
Other Treatment	—	15*
Ringworm—Body	17	2
Scabies	12	—
Impetigo	43	1
Other Skin Diseases	1469	62
TOTAL ...	1541	84

*Including 2 cases treated by X-Ray in 1952 but not certified fit until 1953.

GROUP II.—EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

Defect or Disease	Number of Defects dealt with.	
	By the Authority.	Otherwise.
External and other, excluding errors of Refraction and Squint ...	299	22
Errors of Refraction (including Squint). (Operations for Squint are recorded separately in the body of the Report)	411*	27
TOTAL ...	710	49
Total number of pupils for whom spectacles were:		
(a) Prescribed	206*	10
(b) Obtained	187*	10

*Including cases dealt with under arrangements with the Supplementary Ophthalmic Services.

GROUP III.—DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

	Total number treated.	
	By the Authority.	Otherwise.
Received Operative Treatment—		
(a) for diseases of the ear ...	—	3
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis ...	—	442
(c) for other nose and throat conditions ...	—	12
Received other forms of treatment ...	347	105
TOTAL ...	347	562

GROUP IV.—ORTHOPÆDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

(a) Number treated as in-patients in hospitals or hospital schools	13	
(b) Number treated otherwise, e.g., in clinics or out-patient departments ...	By the Authority. 190*	Otherwise. 231†

*Includes 28 cases under observation at the clinic.

In addition there were 4 cases having other forms of treatment provided by the Authority.

†Includes 37 cases under observation at the clinic.

In addition there were 3 cases having other forms of treatment provided otherwise.

GROUP V.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT.

	Number of Cases Treated.	
	In the Authority's Child Guidance Clinics.	Elsewhere.
Number of Pupils treated at the Child Guidance Clinics ...	121	—

GROUP VI.—SPEECH THERAPY.

	Number of Cases Treated.	
	By the Authority.	Otherwise.
Number of Pupils treated by Speech Therapist ...	170	—

GROUP VII.—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN.

Defect or Disease				Number of Cases Treated.	
				By the Authority.	Otherwise.
(a)	Miscellaneous	Minor	Ailments	2453	25
(b)	Other:—				
(1)	Cervical	Glands	...	38	19
(2)	Heart and	Circulation	...	104	9
(3)	Lungs	...	...	103	84
(4)	Developmental—				
	Hernia	...	...	—	16
	Other	...	...	—	13
(5)	Nervous System—				
	Epilepsy	...	...	—	28
	Other	...	...	74	19
(6)	Psychological—				
	Developmental	...	...	133	—
(7)	Other	...	...	823	147
TOTAL				3728	360

TABLE V.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

(1)	Number of pupils inspected by the Dental Officers:—				
	(a)	Periodic age groups	...	...	1953
	(b)	Specials	...	...	3553
	(c)	TOTAL (Periodic and Specials)	...	...	5506
(2)	Number found to require treatment				4776
(3)	Number referred for treatment				4776
(4)	Number actually treated				3642
(5)	Attendances made by pupils for treatment				7633
(6)	Half-days devoted to	{ Inspection	18 }	Total	1986
		{ Treatment	1968 }		
(7)	Fillings	{ Permanent Teeth	2184 }	Total	2285
		{ Temporary Teeth	101 }		
(8)	Number of Teeth Filled	{ Permanent Teeth	1358 }	Total	1441
		{ Temporary Teeth	83 }		
(9)	Extractions	{ Permanent Teeth	720 }	Total	6541
		{ Temporary Teeth	5821 }		
(10)	Administration of general anæsthetics for extractions				3007
(11)	Other Operations	{ Permanent Teeth	816 }	Total	1001
		{ Temporary Teeth	185 }		

SECONDARY SCHOOLS

TABLE I.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

A.—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the prescribed groups:—

Third Age Group	...	...	Boys	640	
			Girls	710	
					1350
Number of other Periodic Inspections	...		Boys	863	
			Girls	988	
					1851
			Grand Total	...	3201

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	Boys	287	
			Girls	447	
					734
Number of Re-inspections	...	...	Boys	1186	
			Girls	1690	
					2876
			Grand Total	...	3610

C.—PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Number of INDIVIDUAL PUPILS found at Periodic Medical Inspection to require Treatment (excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin).

Age-groups.		For Defective Vision (excluding Squint).	For all other conditions recorded in Table IIA.	Total Individual Pupils
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
Third Age Group—				
Boys	...	40	47	83
Girls	...	71	86	144
Other Periodic Insps.—				
Boys	...	67	106	167
Girls	...	93	156	225
GRAND TOTAL	...	271	395	619

TABLE II.

A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN
THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1953.

Defect or Disease. (1)	Periodic Inspections. Number of Defects.		Special Inspections. Number of Defects.	
	Requiring Treatment. (2)	Requiring Observation but not Treatment. (3)	Requiring Treatment. (4)	Requiring Observation but not Treatment. (5)
Skin	44	25	241	7
Eye—				
Vision	271	37	213	7
Squint	6	4	4	—
Other	17	5	28	4
Ear—				
Hearing	5	1	4	1
Otitis Media	10	5	6	—
Other	4	—	29	1
Nose or Throat	32	37	37	6
Speech	3	1	1	—
Cervical Glands	2	8	7	3
Heart and Circulation	37	10	8	—
Lungs	16	9	10	1
Developmental—				
Hernia	3	—	1	—
Other	13	11	5	—
Orthopædic—				
Posture	48	48	5	—
Flat Foot	37	14	3	—
Other	40	84	14	3
Nervous System—				
Epilepsy	5	6	—	—
Other	14	11	5	2
Psychological—				
Developmental	—	3	—	2
Stability	2	1	1	—
Other	87	80	78	24

**B.—CLASSIFICATION OF THE GENERAL CONDITION OF PUPILS
INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR IN AGE GROUPS UP TO
31st DECEMBER, 1953.**

Age-groups.	No. of Pupils Inspected.	A. (Good).		B. (Fair).		C. (Poor).	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Third Age Group—							
Boys	640	269	42.1	278	43.4	93	14.5
Girls	710	377	53.1	281	39.6	52	7.3
Other Periodic Insps.							
Boys	863	328	38.0	416	48.2	119	13.8
Girls	988	462	46.8	448	45.3	78	7.9
TOTAL ...	3201	1436	44.8	1423	44.5	342	10.7

TABLE III.

INFESTATION WITH VERMIN.

- (i) Total number of examinations in the Schools by School Nurses and other authorised persons ... 14238
- (ii) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested:—
- (a) by School Nurses, etc. 24
- (b) by Medical Officers 8
- (iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944) Nil
- (iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944) Nil
- (v) Number of pupils cleansed at parents' request under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority 16

(vi)	Number of pupils cleansed by parents	16
(vii)	(a) Total number of visits to Secondary Grammar School (girls) made during the year by the School Nurses and other authorised persons ...	7
	(b) Average number of visits per school (department) made during the year by the School Nurses and other authorised persons in the Secondary Modern Schools	3.6

TABLE IV.

RETURN OF DEFECTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR ENDED
31st DECEMBER, 1953.

GROUP I.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Table III).

Defect or Disease			Number of Defects treated or under treatment during the year.	
			By the Authority.	Otherwise.
Ringworm—Scalp	...	...	—	1
X-Ray Treatment	...	...	—	1
Other Treatment	...	...	—	1
Ringworm—Body	...	...	11	1
Scabies	...	...	3	—
Impetigo	...	...	2	—
Other Skin Diseases	...	...	588	31
TOTAL	...	...	604	34

GROUP II.—EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

Defect or Disease	Number of Defects dealt with.	
	By the Authority.	Otherwise.
External and other, excluding errors of Refraction and Squint ...	140	11
Errors of Refraction (including Squint). (Operations for Squint are recorded separately in the body of the Report)	413*	12
TOTAL ...	553	23
Total number of pupils for whom spectacles were:		
(a) Prescribed	247*	2
(b) Obtained	255*†	2

*Including cases dealt with under arrangements with the Supplementary Ophthalmic Services.

†Includes a number that were prescribed in 1952, but not obtained until 1953.

GROUP III.—DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

	Total number treated.	
	By the Authority.	Otherwise.
Received Operative Treatment—		
(a) for diseases of the ear ...	—	—
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	—	25
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	—	1
Received other forms of treatment ...	157	50
TOTAL ...	157	76

GROUP IV.—ORTHOPÆDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

(a) Number treated as in-patients in hospitals or hospital schools	5	
(b) Number treated otherwise, e.g., in clinics or out-patient de- partments	By the Authority. 81*	Otherwise. 96†

Includes 15 cases under observation at the clinic.
In addition there were 81 cases having exercises in school apart from the Council's Orthopædic Scheme.
Includes 20 cases under observation at the clinic.

GROUP V.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT.

	Number of Cases Treated.	
	In the Authority's Child Guidance Clinics.	Elsewhere.
Number of Pupils treated at the Child Guidance Clinics	100	—

GROUP VI.—SPEECH THERAPY.

	Number of Cases Treated.	
	By the Authority.	Otherwise.
Number of Pupils treated by Speech Therapist	41	—

GROUP VII.—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN.

Defect or Disease				Number of Cases Treated.	
				By the Authority.	Otherwise.
(a)	Miscellaneous	Minor	Ailments	1009	12
(b)	Other :—				
(1)	Cervical	Glands	...	10	4
(2)	Heart and	Circulation	...	35	6
(3)	Lungs	...	...	22	27
(4)	Developmental—				
	Hernia	...	...	—	2
	Other	...	...	—	7
(5)	Nervous System—				
	Epilepsy	...	...	—	14
	Other	...	...	16	12
(6)	Psychological—				
	Developmental	...	...	2	—
(7)	Other	...	...	244	52
TOTAL ...				1338	136

TABLE V.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

(1)	Number of pupils inspected by the Dental Officers:—				
	(a)	Periodic age groups	...	...	3124
	(b)	Specials	...	...	1598
	(c)	TOTAL (Periodic and Specials)	...	...	4722
(2)	Number found to require treatment				3660
(3)	Number referred for treatment				3660
(4)	Number actually treated				1772
(5)	Attendances made by pupils for treatment				6314
(6)	Halfdays devoted to { Inspection 24. Treatment. None especially.				
	Secondary Scholars are treated with Primary Scholars.				
(7)	Fillings	...	{ Permanent Teeth Temporary Teeth	5655 1 }	Total 5656
(8)	Number of Teeth Filled	...	{ Permanent Teeth Temporary Teeth	3740 1 }	Total 3741
(9)	Extractions	...	{ Permanent Teeth Temporary Teeth	1142 590 }	Total 1732
(10)	Administration of general anæsthetics for extractions				615
(11)	Other Operations		{ Permanent Teeth Temporary Teeth	1303 6 }	Total 1309

RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA

			At the Special Day School for Educationally Subnormal Pupils			Boys	Girls	Total
					
Children with multiple defects.			At other Institutions	...	...	2	1	3
			At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools	...	...	—	1	1
			At no School or Institution	...	...	—	—	—
			At no School or Institution	...	...	—	2	2†
Category A	Blind Pupils.		At Special Schools for the Blind	...	...	1	—	1
			At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools	...	...	—	—	—
			At other Institutions	...	...	—	—	—
			At no School or Institution	...	...	—	—	—
Category B	Partially Sighted Pupils.		At Special Schools for the Blind or partially Blind	...	...	2	—	2
			At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools	...	...	1	—	1†
			At other Institutions	...	...	1	1	2*
			At no School or Institution	...	...	—	—	—
Category C	Deaf Pupils.		At Special Schools for the Deaf	...	...	7	6	13
			At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools	...	...	1	—	1†
			At other Institutions	...	...	—	—	—
			At no School or Institution	...	...	1	—	1†
Category D	Partially Deaf Pupils.		At Special Schools for the Deaf or partially Deaf	...	...	1	1	2
			At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools	...	...	7	7	14§
			At other Institutions	...	...	—	—	—
			At no School or Institution	...	...	—	—	—

RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA—Continued.

Category E	Educationally Subnormal Pupils.	At Special Schools for Educationally Subnormal Children ... At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools ... At other Institutions ... At no School or Institution ...	Boys	Girls	Total
			55	51	106
			8	9	11†
			—	—	—
			1	—	1
Children with Disability of mind.	Notified during the year to the Local Health Authority for the purposes of the Mental Deficiency Acts.	(i.) Children incapable of receiving benefit or further benefit from instruction in a Special School ...	7	8	15
		(ii.) Children unable to be instructed in a Special School without detriment to the interests of other children ...	—	—	—
		Educationally Subnormal Children notified on leaving School on or before attaining the age of 16	6	2	8

†Includes 4 boys and 3 girls on Waiting List for admission to Special School for E.S.N. Children.

RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA—Continued.

Category F	Epileptic Pupils (children suffering from severe Epilepsy).	At Special Schools ... At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools ... At other Institutions ... At no School or Institution ..	Boys	Girls	Total
			—	—	—
			11	3	14
			—	—	—
			1	—	1†
Category G	Maladjusted Pupils.	At Special Schools ... At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools ... At other Institutions ... At no School or Institution ...	Boys	Girls	Total
			—	—	—
			1	—	1§
			—	—	—
			—	—	—
Category H	Physically Handicapped Pupils.	At Special Schools ... At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools ... At other Institutions ... At no School or Institution ...	Boys	Girls	Total
			6	2	8*
			9	4	13
			1	1	2
			8	3	11||

† Being taught by the Visiting Teacher.

§ At a Hostel for Maladjusted Pupils.

* At Day Special School (Colman Road Open Air School).

|| Includes 6 boys and 2 girls being taught by the Visiting Teacher.

RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA—Continued.

Category I	Pupils suffering from Defective Speech (requiring special educational treatment).	At Special Schools At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools ... At other Institutions ... At no School or Institution ...	Boys	Girls	Total
Category J	Delicate Pupils.	At Special Schools ...	24	39	63*
		At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools ...	15	13	28§
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	6	2	8†

*At Day Special School (Colman Road Open Air School).
§Includes 9 boys and 8 girls on Waiting List for Day Special School.
†Includes 3 boys, not yet 5 years of age, on Waiting List for Day Special School, and 2 boys and 2 girls being taught by the Visiting Teacher.

